

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.  
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## NATIONS LEAVE POLAND TO FATE

### HOUSE AGAINST WILSON'S PLAN FOR DEFENSES

Pol Shows Only 24 Members in Favor of Continental Army.

### WOULD USE MILITIA.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—President Wilson is facing the overwhelming defeat in congress of his program of land defense, the most distinctive feature of which is the continental army of volunteer citizen soldiers, trained two months annually for three years.

A poll of the opinions of the members of the house by The Tribune correspondent today indicates that the continental army scheme will be snowed under if it ever comes to a vote in that body.

The prevailing sentiment in the house is favorable to an army program such as is advocated by The Tribune—as increased regular army and a national guard strengthened and developed under federal supervision.

### ONLY 24 FAVOR PLAN.

Of the 388 members in the house in Washington today, only twenty-four declared themselves in favor of the president's continental army plan. Of these were Republicans and sixteen Democrats.

Two hundred and fifteen members—105 Republicans, 108 Democrats, and 17 Progressives—said they favor a federalized national guard in preference to the continental army proposal. Taking into account absentees and those who were noncommittal in answering The Tribune inquiry, one is safe in stating that considerably more than a majority of the house—218 members—is committed to the national guard plan.

One hundred and forty-six members—105 Republicans, 41 Democrats, and 10 Progressives—recorded themselves as noncommittal. Many of these members, particularly the Democrats, are of the Bryan anti-preparedness school and opposed to either the continental army or a federalized national guard.

### WILSON READY TO CHANGE.

President Wilson has been appraised, since returning from his speaking tour, of the collapse of his army program. He has been so appraised that the continental army feature was unpopular, and in his speech he devoted some attention to explanation of the plan designed to win favor for it. He was careful, however, to throw an anchor to windward by saying that he does not insist upon the adoption of his specific proposals and is ready to accept an alternative plan.

It is pronounced the repudiation of the president's continental army scheme, which was a repudiation of the war experts' recommendations; that a possible report upon it by the house committee on military affairs appears to be the question.

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### Backer Found for City Health Bureau Paper

Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson announced yesterday he is going to publish a new health magazine. It is to be a monthly periodical and the first issue will come out in March.

According to Dr. Robertson, one of his friends, who wishes to remain anonymous, has agreed to finance the publication for a year. The estimated cost is \$1,000 a month. Dr. Robertson said he would name a staff of fifteen physicians to assist him in the editorial work.

It is proposed to distribute the periodical principally among the poorer classes. The articles will be so written as to make them intelligible to the layman. About 100,000 copies will be circulated.

The first issue will probably begin a baby series. "The Baby the First Month" will be the subject of the initial article, which will be followed by "The Baby the Second Month" in the next issue, and so on.

When special articles appear it is proposed to place the magazine in the hands of those who can benefit most by them. Thus if the subject of restaurants is treated the magazine will be distributed among chefs, waiters, and waitresses.

Hotel Thieves Rob Room While the Guests Fox Trot

Mrs. Emma Altman loses bonds and gems at the Hayes and Next Door Couple Disappears.

Fashionable hotel thieves at the Hayes hotel, 1311 East Sixty-fourth street, are charged with having looted the room of guest of actress valued at more than \$5,000 on Friday night while many of the pleasure-loving residents of the hotel were frolic-frolic in the hotel dining room.

The victim of the robbery is Mrs. Emma Altman, wife of a photographer. She had returned from Milwaukee on Friday evening with a bag containing bonds worth \$5,000, jewelry valued at \$100, and \$80 in cash.

Next to the Altman room was one occupied by "T. Butler and wife of San Antonio, Tex." There is a connecting door through a bathroom. Butler attended the dance, but his wife was ill, having her meals sent to her room. The Altman's were at the dance. In the morning the valuables were gone. So were the Butlers. And they neglected to pay their bill.

ARCHBISHOP MUNDELEIN OFF FOR CHICAGO TODAY.

Will Be Accompanied by 130 Priests and 25 Laymen—Public Reception Here Set for Feb. 13.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The new archbishop of Chicago, the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, with recently auxiliary bishop of Brooklyn, accompanied by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn and a delegation of seventy Brooklyn priests, twenty-five laymen, and with an escort of fifty priests of the diocese of Chicago, will leave the Grand Central station on a special train for Chicago at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The public reception to Archbishop Mundelein is to take place in the Auditorium theater, Chicago, Sunday, Feb. 13. Hereafter Archbishop Mundelein's name appeared as president of the Tablet publishing company on the editorial page of the Tablet, the official weekly of the Roman Catholic church in the diocese of Brooklyn, but in today's issue of that paper, his name does not appear nor in any other name given as to who his successor may be.

THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair and cold; Tuesday probably unsettled. Moderate to brisk with becoming variable.

### CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN HELD AN EX-CONVICT

U. S. and Private Sleuths Think Anthony D'Andrea a 1902 Counterfeiter.

### NOW LABOR LEADER.

Is Anthony D'Andrea of 1200 Macalister place, labor leader and Democratic candidate for alderman from the Nineteenth ward, the same man as Antonio D'Andrea, who served thirteen months in Joliet for counterfeiting?

Fourteen years ago Capt. Thomas L. Porter and Peter Drautberg of the United States secret service got Antonio behind the bars for counterfeiting. Today Martin L. Sturges, chief naturalization examiner for the Chicago district, will begin a thorough investigation into Anthony's naturalization papers.

Capt. Porter, Operative Drautberg, and Mr. Sturges maintain that Antonio and Anthony are the same man, and in this assertion they receive the unqualified concurrence of the Pinkerton National Detective agency.

His FATAL MISTAKE.

D'Andrea would not have run afoul of Uncle Sam for what the federal officers say is the second time if he had not appeared in the Superior court some three weeks ago as a character witness for Sebastiano Bellante of 950 Hope street, who wished to take out naturalization papers. At that time D'Andrea gave his Nineteenth ward address, 1200 Macalister place. He also produced his own naturalization papers to show that he is an American citizen.

In the regular course of business Mr. Sturges began an investigation into the character of Bellante and the ways of his witnesses. Among other things Mr. Sturges sought for some record of D'Andrea's own naturalization papers, which, according to the Italian, had been taken out in the Superior court some time ago.

THE GOVERNMENT'S STORY.

"We have just started our investigation," Mr. Sturges said last night. "So far we have found no record of D'Andrea's naturalization, but we must search further before we can say anything conclusive."

"We have learned that in 1902 D'Andrea pleaded guilty on a charge of counterfeiting dimes and was sentenced by Judge Kohlsaat to thirteen months in Joliet, where federal prisoners were sent at that time. After trying in vain to secure a pardon he was released at the expiration of his sentence in April, 1903. Since then, so far as we know now, he has never been in trouble with the national government."

"This I can say definitely—Bellante won't get his naturalization papers with D'Andrea as a character witness. We are now trying to find out how D'Andrea obtained his own naturalization papers. A thorough investigation will be begun next week as a result of information we have already received."

BECAUSE FORGERY CHARGES.

Besides having served a penitentiary sentence as a counterfeiter, Antonio has been involved in several forgery cases, but although suspected of being the leader of the gang captured by the state authorities, he has always escaped because sufficient evidence against him was never obtainable.

In 1910, following the arrest of Christopher R. Davidson, forger and swindler, in Cleveland, Antonio and his alleged followers attracted considerable attention. Davidson, who is now on parole from the Ohio state penitentiary at Columbus, was recognized as an accomplished forger. He is married to a clairvoyant at the time known as Mrs. Marie, who in 1910 was living in Milford, Ill.

THEIR GET TOGETHER.

Prior to his arrest in Cleveland Davidson met Oscar Brunyan, an ex-convict, in New York. Brunyan had served sentence in a California penitentiary for horse stealing and after his release had become a commander in the Volunteers of America in New York. A little later Davidson was caught and sent to Joliet. Still later Brunyan came to Chicago, still a member of the Volunteers, and obtained his friend's parole. Then the two made their plan.

This was Davidson's first real experience at forging checks himself. The work in the past usually had been done by a specialist of central power.

### British See No Hope for Aiding Poles

While Chicagoans were giving generously yesterday to the fund for relief of starving Poland it was announced officially in London that England and Germany had reached no agreement as to permitting provisions to enter the stricken country and that all negotiations to that end probably would fail.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The foreign office has given out a letter from Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium, and the cablegrams exchanged between the Polish relief societies of Chicago and Premier Aquilini which indicate that no agreement has yet been reached between the belligerents for the relief of the civilian population of Poland.

Supplementing this correspondence, the Associated Press has been given a letter from Mr. Hoover which resulted in the reply published by the foreign office.

The correspondence on the subject leaves the problem of feeding Poland unsettled and confirms the opinion in well informed relief circles here that any agreement which would enable relief to be carried on is so remote as to make it extremely improbable.

LETTERS TO EARL.

Mr. Hoover's letter to Sir Edward Grey, dated Dec. 22, follows in part: "Knowing your keen desire to mitigate in every possible way human suffering arising out of the war, I feel justified in bringing before you a suggestion in behalf of the civil population of Poland."

"I have had some informal conversations with the German authorities who have assured me there are considerable potatoes available in Poland and elsewhere. . . . Other items of a dietary do not exist in Poland. . . . The shortage of these particular commodities in Germany leaves no hope of help for Poland from that quarter."

LEADS FOR CHILDREN.

"I am assured by the German authorities that protection will be afforded to the child and imported supplies for the exclusive use of the civil population, and also that every facility will be afforded this commission in its task of organization and distribution under proper guarantees."

"It appears to us that sufficient fats, beans, some breadstuffs, etc., together with condensed milk for children, can only be obtained by imports from overseas. We would not undertake such a task without the approval and co-operation of the allied governments. . . . and we should need the permission of his majesty's government to facilitate exchange and banking operations."

LATE BLAME OF GERMANY.

Sir Edward Grey's letter to Mr. Hoover, given out by the foreign office for publication, follows in part: "I have carefully considered your letter. . . . In the face of accumulating evidence of German and Austrian requisitions in Poland. . . . I fear it would be impossible to enter into any arrangement with you in regard to any scheme of relief until the German and Austrian governments have prohibited the export of all foodstuffs from Russian Poland, and have guaranteed that native stocks of foodstuffs shall not be drawn upon to maintain the population of Poland."

"The requisition of export and the conditions precedent to any further discussion, since these measures are demanded by the situation now existing quite independently of the question of imports, and the fact that they have not yet been put into force constitutes evidence that the German and Austrian governments will never cooperate in any work undertaken in the interests of the population of Poland."

CHICAGOANS HAVE FAITH.

"I am not discouraged," said John F. Smulkin, "as this is simply reflection of obligation we received from Sir Edward Grey some weeks ago. We are keeping up the fight. I believe Germany will agree to prohibit exportation of food from Russian Poland; to refrain from drawing upon native food stocks and to give our relief committee free hand. We will meet every condition imposed by Great Britain. I want the Poles of America to hope and work for victory."

SPECIAL FEATURES

"The Tribune" this morning contains a number of interesting letters from its staff correspondents abroad.

Curly Wilson writes of the Ford peace party as an "only thing" for Europe—Page 12.

Mark S. Watson tells of Sir Sam Hughes' remarkable campaign in Canada—Page 4.

John T. McCandless writes of a Salendish air raid which caused arrest of consuls of central power—Page 4.

### PADEREWSKI WINS \$40,000 FOR POLISH AID

Tells Audience Foreign Warrior Alone Soon Will Be Seen in Poland.

### TWICE NEW YORK SUM.

"My Polish women and children need immediate help. Unless the people of this great country come at once to their assistance the Poles will be exterminated, and the foreign warrior will be the only living human in Poland."

With these words Ignace J. Paderewski aroused nearly 4,000 men and women who crowded the Auditorium theater—pit, boxes, balcony, and galleries—yesterday afternoon at his address and recital for the benefit of the Polish victims' relief fund.

\$40,000 RAISED IN NIGHT.

Those men and women responded. They had contributed some \$10,000 in the purchase of tickets. They had contributed some \$2,000 more in the purchase of programs, dolls, pictures, and other souvenirs. And then, following Mr. Paderewski's speech, they answered Kellogg Fairbank's call for funds by pledging \$18,000 as fast as the figures could be written on the big blackboard placed upon the stage. Still later, after the recital was over, additional contributions were pledged, thus increasing the grand total to about \$40,000, or twice the amount raised in New York.

Long before the beginning of the program, a stream of men and women in automobiles, in street cars, and on foot made their way to the Auditorium. In the automobiles were society leaders who had taken boxes for the recital. In other automobiles came hundreds who had purchased seats on the main floor. On the street cars, from far parts of the city and even from out of town, came hundreds of loyal Poles anxious to contribute what they could to the fund which was to prevent the extermination of their fellow countrymen across the sea.

BLUE BLOOD AMERICANS.

High and low, those who could trace their ancestry back to America's first settlers in New England, New York, and Virginia, and those who had crossed the ocean just before the outbreak of the great war, they presented their tickets at the doors of the theater and filed in to their seats. Some had to ride in elevators to the topmost gallery, while others walked up carpeted stairways to spacious boxes. But one and all they had come for the same purpose—to help Poland.

Inside the theater were real Polish boys and girls in national costumes. They sold programs, pictures of the pianist, and dolls, under the direction of Mrs. Paderewski herself. The latest little doll was that of a girl and there was no limit on the larger dolls. Suffice it to say that some sixty of those dolls were disposed of by Mrs. Paderewski and her girls and that those sixty contributed to the Polish fund \$904.50.

PROGRAMS ARE WINNERS.

But the programs should not be overlooked. Those programs went for 25 cents and up—chiefly up. The little Polish girls were awfully persistent with these programs and put considerable emphasis on the "up." The programs were a success. One little Polish girl, for example, Miss Florence Delmonico of 1412 North Kohler boulevard, sold \$147 worth of programs and took up a good sized collection besides.

Considerable impulse had been given to the program, dolls, and pictures, and other souvenirs before the program for the afternoon opened with the singing of the Polish national anthem by the United Polish choir under the direction of Alexander Harnycki. The audience stood and sang with the choir. Then came "America," and again the audience rose and joined the singers on the stage.

APPEAL OF PADEREWSKI.

The choir filed into the wings; there was a moment of expectant silence, and then Paderewski appeared on the stage. Once more the audience rose, Paderewski raised a hand; the audience sat down, and the pianist began his address. At first he hesitated, apparently feeling his audience. Gradually he found his way, and as the feeling of sympathy grew stronger, Paderewski warmed to his address.

From a collection of hesitating sentences he came to a series of sentences which were a collection of sentences of central power.

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### HELP POLAND! Paderewski, the Great Pianist, and His Wife Gained for the Relief of Poland Last Night \$40,000, Twice the Amount Obtained for Like Purpose in New York.



Mr. and Mrs. Ignace J. Paderewski.

### GUARD NEW YORK BRIDGES: FEAR ATTACK ON CRUISER.

Police Dragnet Order Also Brightens Subway Passengers as Lights Go Out.

New York, Feb. 6.—Extra police guards were stationed on the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges today at the request of Rear Admiral Usher, commander of the New York navy yard, it was announced at Brooklyn police headquarters, to safeguard the passage under the structures of the United States cruiser Washington, which arrived at noon from Haiti.

The police said Rear Admiral Usher explained to them that he desires the extra guards as a precautionary measure against the possibility of dropping of bombs on the cruiser as it passed under the bridges.

Crack service was halted in the subway twice within twenty minutes tonight, each time as the result of a short circuit. Thousands of passengers, with rumors of bomb plots crash in their minds, became alarmed, but the lights were on only a few minutes and the guards experienced little difficulty in preserving order.

In authoritative sources tonight it was said the placing of the extra police guards was part of a new plan to round up thieves.

### BIG GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK IN THE CATTAGAT. REPORT.

Vessel Supposed to Have Struck Mine Off Swedish Coast—Wireless Calls Heard.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Feb. 7, 13:45 a. m.—A large German warship has been sunk in the Cattagat between the island of Anholt and the Swedish coast, according to the newspaper Helsingør Avis. The dispatch says it is supposed the vessel struck a mine. Wireless calls for help were heard, but those ceased after a time.

[The Cattagat is a body of water lying between Denmark and Sweden, through which vessels from the Baltic must pass to reach the Atlantic ocean. The island of Anholt lies in the center of the Cattagat.]

### MASKED MEN TRICK PRIEST TO ROB HOUSE

Steal \$225 in Fuel Fund After Beating Woman With Revolvers.

### PASTOR LURED AWAY.

Two masked men last night robbed the house of the Rev. James McNamee, priest of St. David's Roman Catholic church of \$225, and beat Mrs. Stella Wilkovich, the housekeeper, before they fled.

While the robbery was under way Father James Burke, assistant rector, in answer to a box telephone call, was performing an exorcism to administer extreme unction "to a dying person."

The stolen money was in two tin boxes and represented a collection taken at the church for the purpose of buying coal.

During the week previous requests had been made that the parishioners attend church on Sunday with a view to giving to the collection for the purpose of coal for the church.

ALL IN SMALL COINS.

The parish is not a wealthy one and the collection was in small coins. The money was placed by Father Burke in two tin boxes, which he took to the parish house and deposited on the floor by the side of his desk.

After night services a telephone call brought Father Burke from his bed. "Please come at once," said a deep male voice. "There's a person dying. A priest is wanted immediately to administer extreme unction."

The priest hurried to dress and left the house. He had hardly gone out of sight before two masked men rang at his doorbell. Mrs. Stella Wilkovich, the housekeeper, answered.

POINTS REVOLVER AT BREAST.

She was thrust aside and one of the men pointed his revolver at her breast. The other hurried up the stairs to the priest's study and asked the tin boxes. He struck the housekeeper over the head with the butt of his revolver, and both men fled.

The priest returned when he found he had been called out on a hoax. Mrs. Wilkovich was sufficiently recovered to tell the story of the holdup and the police were called.

"I saw a young man acting suspiciously along the street," said the priest. "He went away when I approached. He might have been one of the robbers."

SAYS ROBBER WAS NERVOUS.

Mrs. Wilkovich said the robber who pointed a revolver at her was visibly nervous.

"His hand shook terribly when he was pointing the revolver at me," she said. "I was afraid he might shoot."

The robber that went after the money "wasn't" gone more than a minute when he came back downstairs he said: "Let's go this way." The other replied: "No, this way." They struck me over the head, pushing me into the bathroom, and then ran out of the house."

RIOTING COLLEGE YOUTHS SEIZE AND BURN STREET CAR

Many Fights Between Boys and Traffic Employees

Notre Dame Outbreak in climax of many fights between boys and Traffic Employees



## LUSITANIA CASE MAY BE DECIDED ON GERMAN VIEW

Lansing Will Advise Wilson to  
Accept Terms of Memorandum by Bernstorff.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D.C., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—The indications are that the Lusitania controversy will be settled on the terms proposed by Germany in the memorandum delivered by Count von Bernstorff to the German ambassador, last Friday.

President Wilson will advise tomorrow with Secretary Lansing and may submit the question to the cabinet on Tuesday. Secretary Lansing will advise the president to accept the settlement proposed by Germany, with some minor amendment of the phraseology which will bind Germany to undertake in the future no reprisal upon its enemies that jeopardizes the safety of neutrals. Count von Bernstorff is empowered to make such changes.

Secretary Lansing believes that the von Bernstorff memorandum meets the demands that Germany confess the injustice of the act which cost the lives of 115 Americans, make reparation, and give assurances that Americans henceforth will not be placed in jeopardy.

Others Will Oppose Course.  
The president will receive contrary counsel from other advisers. There are some administration officials, principally those having the political fortunes of the president in their keeping, who are reluctant to relinquish the idea of manufacturing another "diplomatic victory" in the Lusitania case.

The president, however, has allowed himself to be placed in such a weak position that he could with difficulty carry out a plan of aggressive action. Mr. Wilson allowed the Lusitania negotiations to be prolonged. Then he suddenly revived the controversy on the eve of the presidential campaign, with the result that Germany was convinced an effort was being made to manufacture political capital for the administration.

Germany recognizes the fact that the president would have difficulty in justifying a severance of diplomatic relations in view of the fact that both Berlin and Washington have conceded so much that the remaining issue is merely a quibble over terminology.

May Revive Activity.  
It is pointed out that Germany may revive its submarine warfare when conditions make it possible to sink enemy merchant vessels without endangering the lives of Americans. The revelation that close to a majority of the senate favors the prevention of Americans from traveling on ships of belligerent nationality forebodes possible future legislation to attack this end.

If steps should be taken to keep Americans off belligerent vessels, Germany could resume its reprisals and sink without warning enemy ships without becoming involved in trouble with the United States. By yielding the demand that the sinking of the Lusitania be admitted illegal, the president has made it possible for Germany to continue reprisals as long as they do not affect neutrals.

DELUSIONS SPUR ALLIES.  
EDITOR HARDEN ASSERTS.  
Denies Germany Prepared for This War and Refutes Claim She Is Exhausted.

BURLINGTON, Feb. 6.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, whose utterances, says the Overseas news agency, frequently have been misinterpreted in countries at war with Germany for anti-German propaganda, today delivered before a large audience a speech about the war.

The news agency quotes Herr Harden as saying that the continuation of the war was caused by three delusions held by Germany's enemies.

The first delusion, the speaker said, was that Germany for years had prepared for war and had only to wait until this hand-picked war was over.

The second delusion, Herr Harden said, was that Germany was exhausted and in this connection he declared:

"It is the most reckless crime of our enemies to dare to say that Germany, who holds them by the throat, is nearing its own annihilation."

The third delusion, Herr Harden said, was contained in the stories alleging German barbarism, which, the speaker asserted, were refuted by all that had happened on the German front.

## WILL APPAM TRY TO ESCAPE?

German Commander of Captured British Liner Asks Permission to Load 2,000 Tons of Coal and May Be Preparing for Dash into Atlantic.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 6.—Permission to take 2,000 tons of coal aboard the Appam, apparently in readiness for a dash from Norfolk, has been asked by Lieut. Berg, in command of the German prize crew which brought the British liner into Norfolk. The request was referred to the state department.

This request caused much surprise, as it is known that British cruisers are waiting outside the three mile limit.

President Wilson is understood to hold the opinion that the Appam must be considered as a prize of Germany under the Prussian-American treaty of 1923. This accords with the view of the state department.

The president has not had an opportunity to discuss with Secretary Lansing the details of the case, and therefore no final decision has been reached as to the length of time the Appam will be allowed to remain in an American port. Some officials agree with the German contention that under the Prussian treaty the prize crew can keep the liner at Newport News until the end of the war.

An informal entertainment for local residents at German birth by Lieut. Berg, the German prize commander, today broke the monotony of ship arrivals aboard the Appam.



Gen. Hans Berg  
Commander of the  
Appam

## FRENCH-BULGAR PATROLS IN BRUSH ON DOIRAN FRONTIER.

Casualties Light on Both Sides—  
First Clash Since Allies Retired to New Lines.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 2:40 a. m.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Salonica says:

"There was a skirmish on Sunday between French and Bulgarian mounted patrols on the Doiran frontier at sunset, about a kilometer south of the front line."

"It resulted in two of the French troops being wounded. The Bulgarian casualties are not known. This was the first clash since the entente allies' retirement to their new lines."

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs:

"An Austrian report says that the Austrians and Bulgarians have effected a junction in Albania and have attacked the mixed forces of Italians and Serbians, which, outnumbered, was obliged to retreat. It is stated that the enemy has occupied Elbasan."

Bulgars Near Elbasan.  
ROME, Feb. 6.—Bulgarian irregulars are nearing Elbasan, but the Italians and the troops of Esmad Pasha have not come in contact with the invaders.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting is going on in the interior of Albania between Christians and Moslems. Albanian tribesmen and armed bands have been recruited by the Bulgarians, and financed by the Austrians and Germans.

Field Marshal von Mackensen has assumed command of the Austro-German army, destined to attack the allied forces defending Salonika. He has established his headquarters at Monastir.

Meanwhile Gen. von Gallwitz has gone to Sofia, where he is inspecting the defenses and the entrenched camp surrounding the Bulgarian capital.

## MESSANGER FROM VATICAN SOUNDS JAPAN UPON PEACE.

Position of Tokio Is to Stand Firm on Agreement Made with the Allies.

TOKIO, Feb. 6.—It is understood here that Mr. Petrilli, the special delegate from the Vatican, while accomplishing his mission of delivering Pope Benedict's coronation congratulations to Emperor Yoshihito, has seized the opportunity to study the situation relative to the reception of a possible peace proposal from the Vatican.

In Japan the pope's proposal would be courteously received, but in no way involve such initiative. Japan's position is represented as faithful to her allies and desirous only of a peace which is satisfactory to them.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that the Vatican is sounding the opinion of various belligerent countries concerning the prospects for a general peace with the object of determining where best to launch the initiative should such a step be decided upon.

Swiss Factories in Peril.  
PARIS, Feb. 6.—A number of Swiss factories, which have been supplying the entente allies with munitions, have been threatened with destruction, says the Journal Du Jour.

Sheds Works at Pilsen, Bohemia, Wrecked—Threat Sent to Swiss Makers of Munitions.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Austria's arms factory, the Skoda works, at Pilsen, Bohemia, has been partly destroyed as the result of an explosion, according to a dispatch from Bucharest to the Messengers.

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## ALLIES WAITING GERMAN ATTACK ON WEST FRONT

Press Says Troop Movements  
Indicate Blow Will Be Struck  
in a Short Time.

German trenches in Belgium and in the Champagne district have been badly damaged by allied artillery. A British attack near La Bassée was repulsed.

AWAITING GERMAN ATTACK.  
LONDON, Feb. 7.—There appears to be a growing belief both in Paris and London that the Germans are preparing to launch some important military movement on the western front. For nearly a fortnight increasing German activity has been reported along this line.

The Times says today that the pressure of events may force the German staff to strike now to preserve confidence at home and to stiffen the troops by giving them an illusion of victory.

"There have been several recent indications after the enemy's artillery firing at various points," says the Times, "that it was intended to use German infantry to complete some scheme or other, but for reasons unknown they deferred their visit to our lines."

Every argument from the enemy standpoint favors a great western offensive," the Daily Graphic says. "The sweep through Serbia has released several hundred thousand men for service under German direction. For a month past, near Loos, Oudenarde, and Arras, and at other points attacks have been made with the evident object of finding a weak spot."

French Official Report.  
PARIS, via London, Feb. 6.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

In Belgium our artillery, in concert with the British artillery, carried out destructive firing on the German trenches in front of Boesinghe. To the east of the same region two enemy batteries were silenced by our heavy artillery.

It is learned from new reports that the bombardment carried out yesterday in Champagne on the enemy organizations on the plateau of Navarin has given excellent results. The trenches shelled were seriously wrecked and several munition dumps were blown up. In addition, our projectiles having demolished reservoirs of suffocating gas, gas waves spread out which the wind drove back on the enemy lines.

To the south of Peronne one of our battalions attacked an enemy machine, which fell in flames.

German Official Report.  
BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The official statement issued by the general army headquarters today said:

Small British detachments which attempted to advance southeast of Valenciennes, south of La Bassée canal were repulsed.

Near Bapaume an English biplane was compelled to descend. Its occupants were taken prisoners.

Austrian Army Factory Destroyed by Explosion.

Sheds Works at Pilsen, Bohemia, Wrecked—Threat Sent to Swiss Makers of Munitions.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Austria's arms factory, the Skoda works, at Pilsen, Bohemia, has been partly destroyed as the result of an explosion, according to a dispatch from Bucharest to the Messengers.

Swiss Factories in Peril.  
PARIS, Feb. 6.—A number of Swiss factories, which have been supplying the entente allies with munitions, have been threatened with destruction, says the Journal Du Jour.

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## Kamerun Lost to Germans.



MADRID, Feb. 6.—Nine hundred Germans and 14,000 of their colonial troops from the German colony of Kamerun have crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, according to an official announcement made here today. The troops have been disarmed and interned. The government is taking measures for their sustenance. This is taken here to indicate that the Franco-British campaign in the Kamerun is nearing conclusion.

[The Kamerun protectorate has an area of 181,180 square miles and a population of 2,540,000, including about 8,000 whites. The only other possession of the Germans in Africa not conquered by the allies is the protectorate of German East Africa, which has an area of 324,000 square miles and a population of 5,600,000.]

## ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

Russians reported great German losses in Poland and victories in Carpathians.

Germans reported failure of three French assaults north of Massiges, northern France.

Allied torpedo boats continued their bombardment of the outer Dardanelles forts.

RUSS EXPLODE 40 MINES PLACED FOR OWN DEATHS.

Discover German System and Set Off Blast Themselves—Air Raid on Mitau by Slavs.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—The following official communication, covering operations against the Germans, was issued today:

Aeroplane flights by the Germans in the district of Riga and south of Iksku continued. Our aviators threw bombs on the city of Mitau station and the railway bridge over the Aa river.

On one sector of Gen. Ivanoff's front our scouts, having discovered a system of enemy mines, connected it by wire with their own trenches and exploded forty mines.

On the Bressany (Galicia) road we suppressed by our artillery the enemy attempts to approach our positions.

In the region of Bojowa (Bukovina) the enemy made vigorous attempts with trench mortars and hand grenades to win back craters which we took from him Thursday night.

RUSS ARMY CONTINUES ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS.

Blocks All Offensive Attempts of Turkish Forces Defending That War Sector.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—The war office tonight gave out the following report on operations in the Caucasus:

We continue to press the enemy throughout the whole region. In all their attempts at an offensive, the Turks have been repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

Turkish War Report.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The following official communication issued by the Turkish war office, says:

On the Caucasian front local fighting continues.

HELD ON RUSS DEMAND.  
Party of 400 Bound for America Detained at Copenhagen, London Dispatch Says.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 2:15 a. m.—A party of 400 Finlanders, en route to America, has been detained at Copenhagen, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Post, at the request of the Russian authorities, despite their protests that they had been declared unfit for military service.

## CRISIS BETWEEN ROUMANIA AND BERLIN AT HEAD

Central Powers Demand Demobilization of Army; Troops on the Move.

MILAN, via London, Feb. 7, 4:30 a. m.—The Scooter's Roumanian correspondent reports a critical situation between Roumania and the central powers, saying: "Vienna and the Berlin government have formally notified the Roumanian government that they regard the eventual election of two Transylvanian irredentist parliamentary candidates at Galatz and Caracal and the sale of over 60,000 carloads of grain to England as acts hostile to the central powers, which will take measures accordingly."

Reply from Roumania.  
The Roumanian government, according to the correspondent, replied that the constitution does not permit the government to thwart the election of irredentist candidates.

Concerning the sales of grain, the Roumanian government answered that this was necessary to safeguard the economic interests of the country.

London Hears of Crisis.  
LONDON, Feb. 7, 2:10 a. m.—The tension between Roumania and the central powers appears to be approaching the breaking point, according to dispatches from Italy and Roumania appearing in today's morning newspapers.

The Daily Chronicle's Marstonville correspondent says Vienna and Berlin are adopting a threatening attitude toward Bucharest, and that there has been a sudden concentration of men and guns on the Bulgarian side of the Danube, while Roumanian troops are entrenched on the western frontier within fifty yards of the Austro-Hungarian lines.

It is also stated, the correspondent says, that the central powers have demanded "a neutrality favorable to the central powers" as well as the demobilization of the Roumanian army.

King Ferdinand to Berlin.  
BERLIN, Feb. 6.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is coming to Germany. It was learned here today, to return the visit paid by Emperor William to the king of Nish, Serbia, on Jan. 18.

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## Special Prices ON Hand Made Slips

Infants' Slips  
Now 1.50



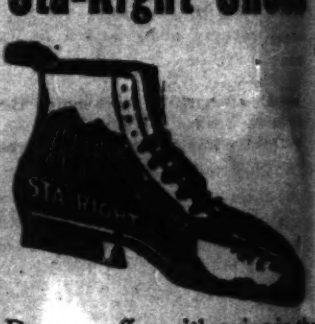
Made of fine sheer muslin, neatly tucked and trimmed with hand-stitched and French knots. The short slips are made in sizes six months to two years.

The many articles now on sale in Infant's Wear make this an opportune time for the purchase of An Infant's Outfit.

A. S. TARKENTON  
Chicago

## Flat Feet, Broken Ankles and Weak Ankles

CORRECTED BY  
Larson's Anatomical  
Sta-Rite Shoes



Do you suffer with pains in the small of your back or the oil of your legs, or do your nerves twitch in your lower limbs; have you pains in the instep and ankles? Have you thought these were rheumatic pains? Thousands of people come to me each year that have thought they were rheumatic pains, but they are caused by ligaments, strained nerves and muscles in the instep which are pushed out of place and cause a disturbance throughout the whole system. These pains are a warning that the bones are breaking, and unless you support flat feet will result. The Larson Anatomical Sta-Rite Shoe is reinforced with steel plates at the steps—adjusted to meet in requirements of each individual.

Made to Measure 12 and up  
With Plaster Cast, \$7 and up  
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

## Martin Larson

Chicago's Only Shoe Specialist  
300 WEST MADISON STREET  
AT THE BRIDGE

## False Economy

You only pay for a service when you pay laundry bills. Poor service (laundry work) at cheap prices is not economical economy, especially when applied to good linens which you have been so careful to select.

REAL ECONOMY and our high standard of hand laundering are increasing our list of satisfied customers daily.

## DAVIES

Laundry Company  
2540 Cottage Grove Ave.  
Phone Calumet 1877

We have customers in thirty different states. Receive orders of all kinds for our special cleaning arrangements.

WOMEN WHO DO THEIR own paper that does things. See the THE TRIBUNE—245 days a year.

## Extra Skirt FREE With Tailored Suit \$35 Until Feb. 15

Out-of-town customers mailing deposit before Feb. 15th can make their selection at a later date.

The extra skirt may be of the same or a different material.

We have a splendid variety of materials in white, serge, broadcloths and worsteds; also the latest black and white striped materials.

Suit with extra skirt, made any style \$35  
Broadcloth Suit with extra skirt, now \$45

Complete lined with blouse \$25 or \$30 if desired

Colangelo

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## 34 years without a Dollar loss to any investor

is the record of this house. This record, which should be an ample basis for the confidence of investors, is the best proof of the safety of the First Mortgage 6% Real Estate Bonds.

## Bonds

we offer. These bonds are secured by the best class of newly improved, income-producing Chicago real estate—denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. If you have money to invest,

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S. W. STRAUS & Co.  
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO  
"TRUST" BUILDING  
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## Rare Pearls Arrive After Perilous Voyage

IT was a precious cargo truly for such perturbed times. But war torn Europe was glad to send us of her finest. And even the callous custom house officials marveled at the wondrous beauty of these pearls.

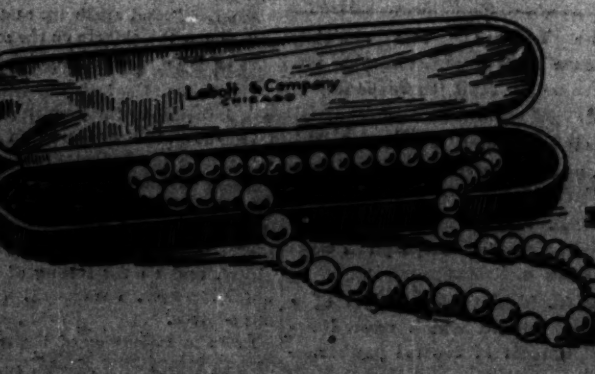
Literally the "gems" of the entire collection are some superb necklaces of Roscoe pearls expertly matched and graded by ourselves—pearls that by their size, purity of color and matchless luster will fill the heart of the connoisseur with joy.

These necklaces grade upward from 5 grains to the 20 grain centers. Finest necklaces are not at present obtainable. And the prices are interesting. Inspection or correspondence cordially invited.

## LEBOLT & COMPANY

State and Monroe  
Chicago

234 Fifth Avenue, New York Catalog gladly sent









## SIR SAM HUGHES A SPUR BEHIND CANADA IN WAR

Minister of Militia Makes Remarkable Record for Speed in Recruiting.

BY MARK S. WATSON.

### ARTICLE II.

(Copyright 1916, By The Chicago Tribune.)  
At the outbreak of the war Canada had about 2,000 troops in service. Canada has pledged herself to send 500,000 men for overseas, and nearly has completed the training of half that number. Canada has about 5,000,000 total population.

A dozen men were asked casually what miracle had produced this extraordinary force from a nation which was as peaceful and far from military as the United States. And there was just one answer, "Sam Hughes."

Mr. Hughes, the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, is his full name, and to Canadians he is "Sam" or "Gen. Sam," or "Col. Sam," according to the length of acquaintance. The enemies are many, and Sir Sam has more fun ignoring them and refusing to pay the slightest attention to trivialities and petty politics than he has at anything else, except his work.

He reaches his office in the militia building at Ottawa at 8 o'clock and works until 10 or 11 at night, or later, his coat off, his eyes on the job, and his feet on the ground.

Too Busy to Attend Parliament.  
He is almost glib in the society with which he terminates unnecessary conversation and he hurried many people by refusing to attend the opening of parliament a half mile away. He said he had work to do.

He has had work to do most of his life, from the time when he fought in the Fenian troubles and in the northwest until the days when the Boer war threatened. Mr. Hughes offered to raise an expeditionary force from Canada and his military superiors tried to discipline him for going outside his duties. He recruited the force just the same and turned it over to the government, only to have official jealousy deny him command of the contingent.

Unperturbed, Mr. Hughes sailed for England and offered his services to the empire, and was sent immediately to South Africa, and in an incredibly short time after his departure a lot of exploits as could be wanted—including the capture of 300 Boers with his force of a cavalryman—was put in charge of one of the main lines of communication for the British expedition.

Urged Preparedness Unheard.  
When he became minister of militia he shouted preparedness, but was unheard. All he was able to do was to make a start toward his school training system, by means of which he raised the school cadet force in two years from 5,000 to 25,000, and now has 25,000 of them under arms.

But when war was declared Sir Sam spoke and Canada pledged 25,000 men. He had 80,000 ready in six weeks, ready to leave his great camp at Valcartier. They say Mr. Hughes went to Valcartier and was amazed at the speed with which the men were trained.

"Col. Sam," the former president said, according to an officer standing in the group, "it took you six weeks to recruit 25,000 raw men, train them, equip them, mobilize them, and get them aboard ship. It took me six months to mobilize 25,000 regulars on the southern border."

To which Col. Sam replied in his booming voice, "But I think you 25,000 can shoot a lot better."

Hobby is Marksmanship.  
Marksmanship is one of Sir Sam's hobbies. In answer to expressed fears of invasion, Sir Sam announced that if he had 1,000,000 men who could hit a target at 500 yards he could resist any invasion of Canada, and now he is recruiting the 10,000 Canadian marksmen who held for a time the German and saved Canada, the Canadians with a deficiency of machine guns and no artillery, and the Germans with the best heavy artillery in the world.

He was training his cadets as marksmen, and at Valcartier he supervised the construction of the best rifle range an Anglo-Saxon army ever saw.

It was there one one-half mile wide and had 1,500 targets. A battalion and a half could start at the target range, fire, charge, drop and fire again, and charge a third, fourth, and fifth time. That was the system which trained the Princess Patricia and the second contingent and has been training Canadians ever since.

It cost money and some one grumbled to the minister of militia about the cost. Sir Sam brought his fist down on the table with a bang which silenced the waver.

See Money Well Spent.  
"Cost money? Yes," he admitted, "but it will help save the empire."

There were protests about other costs and a plea that if more time would be taken in getting the cost could be cut down.

"Fiddle," Sir Sam said. "Acht Ochs balney."

MARKET WEEK  
(February 7 to 13)

AS A MEMBER OF THE  
Association of Commerce  
the "House of Kirchberg" extends a hearty and sincere welcome to all the trade people.  
Dependable service and honest values have made this shop famous—bear this in mind when considering the purchase of jewelry.

THE HOUSE OF  
KIRCHBERG  
DIAMONDS  
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184 N. State Street  
One door north of Washington Street  
Opposite the Post Office

## Aeroplane Raids on Saloniki Cause Arrest of Central Powers' Consuls.

BY JOHN T. McCUTCHEON,  
Tribune Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

SALONIKI, Jan. 2.—A new raid was inaugurated, this time by a lone German machine which calmly appeared in the sky over the city and crashed even greater amazement than the first two had caused. The bombardment by the ship was resumed and the sky was soon alive with white smoke dots against the blue.

Again the visitor was high—too high for the guns to make good practice. Evidently the pilot was one who had been shelled so often before that he was contemptuous of shell fire, for he flew a direct course over the city and then turned and made his way northward.

When he disappeared we could still see three little clouds of smoke which hung lazily in the windless sky. What became of all the fragments of these shells I don't know, but they certainly came down somewhere in and around the city. At one time the machine was directly overhead of where I stood in Venizelos street, and the burning shells were thick in the sky. And yet none of the great crowds seemed frightened, and so far as I know, no one was hurt by these falling fragments.

City Full of Excitement.  
After this second raid the city fairly seethed with excitement. I doubt if ever Mount Olympus, although so severely calm across the gulf, had looked upon such a popular state of excitement in this ancient town. Rumors burst upon all sides. There were rumors of various casualties from the bombs dropped by the flyers, but finally these seemed to resolve themselves into one real casualty.

A Greek shepherd, guarding his flocks on a hillside east of the city, had been killed, together with three sheep and two lambs. His death occurred during the first raid, and great crowds gathered to look at the crumpled figure lying with a cloth thrown over the face. Near by lay the dead sheep and lambs.

Crowds View slain Shepherd.  
This shepherd, so far as reports have indicated, is the only fatality caused by the air raid, but his death might very easily have been the cause of other deaths. While the crowds gathered to look at the body and the shallow hole made by the burning bomb the second air raid was staged, and the crowd fled, panic-stricken, from the field to escape the fragments of shells that were falling as the battleships in the harbor bombarded the place.

During the first raid a regiment of Greek cavalry was being reviewed on the parade ground near the Greek barracks, east of the city. The regimental commander, Prince Andrew, a brother of King Constantine, was reviewing the troops. While the cavalry was massed in the field a bomb fell near by, but did no damage.

Four or five bombs were dropped on a British camp five kilometers out on the Serrae road. A Greek peasant was

wounded, and also an English sentry guarding an ammunition center.

Bombs also were thrown at the Serrae camp, where it is said that seven British soldiers were wounded. The raiders threw bombs outside the town, one of which fell near a canteen without doing any harm. One bomb was said to have fallen over the end of the street car track, where it nearly hit the building formerly occupied by ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid during the period of his exile from Constantinople.

Fourteen kilometers out from town a battle took place in the air, and it is rumored that the French had brought down a German aeroplane at Tzestis and another at Kavali.

The probability is that the chief purpose of the raid was to take photographs of the allied position in and around Saloniki. The day was perfect for that, the allies have withdrawn to the vicinity of Saloniki and constructed their elaborate system of fortifications on the hills near the city.

Photographs Are Distinct.  
Photographs of this character, taken from altitudes of several thousand feet, are wonderfully clear and definite. Every trench, every gun position, every house, and every tree stands out with surprising distinctness, and these objects in their relation to known positions like bridges or roads enable the enemy to chart a district into squares with infallible accuracy.

The day before the raid I was out at the French aviation camp near the Vardar, fourteen kilometers from town, and while there the French flying captain showed me some wonderful trench photographs which his men had made over the French positions a day or two before. The French aviation camp was clearly defined, even though the weather was not as bright as it was on the day of the German raid.

In consequence of the raid, which was extremely important because it was the first hostile act of the central powers on the Greek territory, there was a rush of newspaper correspondents to the cable office, where the Greek censor is stationed.

All Messages Are Censored.  
All press messages leaving Saloniki must be viewed and passed by the censor. Usually Mr. Hadjivasiliou is the censor, but on the day of the raid he was ill and his place was taken by a young man who struggled manfully with the English, French, Greek, and Italian languages in the dispatches.

He was evidently working under orders. All references to "neutrality" were cut out. If a correspondent mentioned the neutrality of Greece by the aid of the Greek word, it was cut out smilingly but firmly.

"Ah, politics!" he would say, pointing to the offending phrase, and then, despite the appeals and indignation of correspondents, he would proceed to cut the phrase out after the line of the dispatch. "Today's air raid was the first

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## HOUSE AGAINST WILSON'S PLAN FOR DEFENSES

Poll Shows That Only Twenty-Four Members Are In Favor of Continental Army.

(Continued from first page.)

Town of Iowa, Republicans, are for the national guard, and Representatives Green and Woods, Republicans, noncommittal.

All of the Michigan delegation are for the national guard in preference to the continental army save Representatives Doremus and Bonkas, Democrats, and Smith, Hamilton, and Lord, Republicans, who are noncommittal.

All of the Wisconsin delegation are for the national guard save Representatives Cooper, Nelson, Stafford, Browne, and Leacock, Republicans, who are noncommittal.

Result Shown by Poll.  
The division of opinion in the house is shown in the following table:

STATES	FOR	AGAINST	NON-COMMITTAL
Alabama	1	4	2
Arizona	0	1	0
Arkansas	0	2	1
California	0	8	0
Colorado	0	2	1
Connecticut	0	1	0
Delaware	1	0	0
Florida	1	1	0
Georgia	1	5	0
Iaho	0	0	1
Illinois	0	22	0
Indiana	2	5	1
Iowa	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	1	0
Louisiana	1	3	0
Maine	0	0	0
Maryland	1	0	0
Massachusetts	2	5	1
Michigan	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	7	0
Mississippi	0	0	0
Missouri	0	10	0
Montana	1	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0
Totals	24	118	14

Views Told by Members.  
Some typical expressions of opinion follow:

Foss of Illinois [Rep.]—I am in favor of developing the national guard, but I am more in favor of creating a much stronger standing army. I believe congress should stand back of the experts on the general board of the navy and in the army was collapse on this defense proposition.

Taverner of Illinois [Dem.]—I am not a pacifist. I am not for peace at any price. I am against letting the munitions manufacturers dictate the terms by which the government shall purchase their wares. I favor increased defenses and I am strongly in favor of increasing

the national guard under federal control. Also I favor a reasonable increase in the standing army.

McKinley of Illinois [Rep.]—I believe the national guard should be developed and an against the continental army.

Reaney Is for Militia.  
Reaney of Illinois [Dem.]—In choosing between the continental army and the national guard, I take the latter. I think some system should be inaugurated whereby there could be cadet regiments in every high school in the land. It should be aided by the establishment of rifle ranges at convenient places in all of the states and by the establishment also of officers' training schools. We should have officers enough to lead an army of any size that this country might need.

Chipfield of Illinois [Rep.]—I do not oppose to the development of a large citizen army, but I think the national guard should be maintained, increased, and federalized. As between it and the continental army I am for the national guard every time.

Good of Iowa [Rep.]—I have no confidence in the continental army scheme. There will be difficulty getting the Democrats lined up for that. I favor a big increase in the standing army.

Wants a Large Reserve.  
Each of Wisconsin [Rep.]—I favor a building of the national guard. The government should make an allowance to pay its











# Anthracite Operators Explain Effect of Demands of Employees

**Miners' Demand No. 1**  
We demand the most contract for a period of two years, commencing April 1, 1916, and ending March 31, 1918, and that the making of individual agreements and contracts in the mining of coal shall be prohibited.

The anthracite miners ask for a two-year agreement, beginning and ending simultaneously with the agreements in the bituminous field—a business arrangement that is shown by actual experience in the bituminous field to threaten a bi-yearly disturbance of the peace and prosperity of the miners, operators, and general public.

The United States Government reports show that the time lost by strikes and stoppages, due to expiration of wage agreements in the bituminous coal field, between 1902 and 1912, in the years in which new agreements were negotiated, was 81,362,264 working days—a loss in earning capacity approaching the labor cost of digging another Panama Canal. The loss of time in those years in which no wage agreements were negotiated was less than one-tenth (1-10) as great.

In 1902, after a strike of six months' duration, the President of the United States appointed a commission consisting of Judge George Gray as chairman, with Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor; the Right Rev. John L. Spaulding, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Edgar E. Clark, then head of the Railway Conductors; Thomas H. Watkins, a coal operator, and Edward W. Parker, Statistician of the U. S. Geological Survey, and instructed them as follows:

White House,  
Washington, October 23, 1902.

To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

Gentlemen:  
At the request both of the operators and the miners, I have appointed you a Commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strikes in the anthracite region, and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage earners in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any cause for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle. I submit herewith the published statement of the operators, following which I named you as members of the Commission.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
This Commission made a thorough investigation of labor conditions lasting four months, and its award, except as modified in the additional concessions given to the miners from time to time, is still in effect. It has produced prosperity and reasonable industrial peace throughout the anthracite region. The anthracite operators believe that the industrial disturbances incident to bi-yearly contracts are an unnecessary evil, expensive to miners, operators, and the public alike, and that reasonable adjustments can be made from time to time without the necessity of periodical disturbances. If the automatic method of the sliding scale, a profit-sharing plan established by the Commission and abolished at the demand of the miners in 1912, is restored.

The sliding scale guaranteed the miners a minimum wage, but granted them an increase of 1% in their wage for each increase of 5 cents a ton in the price of domestic coal at New York, which was the basing point.

## Present Agreement Protects Individual

Under the present agreement it is provided that all new work shall be paid for at a rate not less than the rate paid for old work of a similar kind and character.

Under this provision the operator may contract with his employees for the prosecution of such work as is not specifically provided for in the rates already established, paying therefor a rate which will give to his employees not less than the standard of wages paid for old work for which rates have already been established.

In case of dispute the agreement provides that the fairness of the rate is subject to the review of the Board of Conciliation.

The operators hold that it is their unquestioned right to make any change in the method of mining, or the conduct of their mining operations, which will secure additional safety to their employees or greater efficiency in their methods of production, provided that said change does not result in any reduction of wages to their employees below those rates established by the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and the agreements subsequent thereto.

## Miners' Demand No. 2

We demand an increase of 20 per cent. on all wage rates now being paid in the anthracite coal field.

## Household Coal—80c a Ton Increase

The miners have made a demand for an increase in wages to the extent of twenty (20) per cent. The present cost for labor alone of anthracite is approximately \$1.80 a ton. An advance of twenty (20) per cent. in wages would mean an increase of thirty-six (36) cents in the cost of every ton of anthracite produced.

The annual production of anthracite amounts to about 80,000,000 long tons, of which sixty (60) per cent. is for domestic use. The steam sizes, comprising forty (40) per cent. of the total (in the nature of a by-product), are sold for the best price obtainable in competition with bituminous coal. The cost of producing all sizes is the same. The revenue received from the steam sizes is far below the cost of mining—and, therefore, the coal used by householders and other consumers of domestic sizes of anthracite must be sold at a price which will produce, when added to the receipts from steam coal, a reasonable profit on the entire production. This demand is equivalent to approximately sixty (60) cents a ton increase in the cost of the domestic sizes of anthracite.

## Miners' Earnings—Over 36 Per Cent. Increase

The miners justify this demand as follows: "Wages which were below normal increased five and one-half per cent. in twelve (12) years and food forty (40) per cent. Surely this constitutes the basis for an even greater demand than was made."

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, after careful investigation, stated: "As to the general contention that the rates for contract miners in the anthracite region are lower than those paid in the bituminous region for work substantially similar, or lower than are paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training, the Commission finds that there has been a failure to produce testimony to substantiate either of these propositions." The Commission found that the average annual earnings of the contract miner in 1901 were \$350.00; in the same year the average working time of anthracite colliers was 196 days of ten hours each; in 1902 the miners were given a ten (10) per cent. advance plus a sliding scale; in 1912 they were given another ten (10) per cent. advance, the sliding scale being abolished at the request of the miners, making a total net increase in 1912 as compared with 1901 of twenty-one (21) per cent. In 1914 a normal year of mining operations, the average working time of anthracite colliers was 243 days of nine hours each. The anthracite miner, therefore, has received an advance in his opportunity for earning due to the increased time worked by anthracite colliers of twelve and one-half (12½) per cent. over and above his wage increases. The anthracite miner who in 1901 earned \$350.00 annually, if he now works with the same energy as he did at that time, would earn \$761.50 annually, an increased earning capacity of thirty-six (36) per cent.

In the case of day labor in and around the anthracite mines, such employees were awarded by the Commission, in 1902, the same rate for nine hours' work that they had previously received for ten hours. Between 1902 and 1912 they were benefited by the amount of the increased working time and the sliding scale. In 1912 they were given a flat increase of ten (10) per cent. on the rates of 1902. Under the circumstances this class of labor has through increased opportunity for work and increased rates of pay, advanced its earning capacity thirty-seven and one-half (37½) per cent.

The miners claim that food costs forty (40) per cent. more than at the time the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission made its award. Were this the fact the reports of the United States Bureau of Labor show that the cost of food represents forty (40) per cent. of the workman's cost of living for himself and his family. This would indicate an increase of only sixteen (16) per cent. in his total cost of living, as compared with an increase of over thirty-six (36) per cent. in his earning capacity.

Since the 1912 agreement, which was accepted by both parties, it has been shown by evidence presented before the Board of Arbitration in the matter of the strike of the employees of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company in 1915, that from 1912 to 1915 the cost of living had increased only three and one-tenth (3½) per cent, including the cost of food, fuel, rent, clothing, taxes, insurance, social and religious organizations, tobacco and periodicals etc. Rent, so far as the miner is concerned, has not materially changed.

The increase in the opportunity for earnings as compared with the increase in the cost of living combine to make the increased prosperity of the anthracite miner far in advance of other classes of labor. The greatly increased deposits since 1902 in the banking institutions of the anthracite region, as well as the increased ownership of homes by mine workers, bear out this statement.

## Miners' Demand No. 3

We demand an eight-hour day for all day labor employed in and around the mines, the present rates to be the basis upon which the advance above demanded shall apply, with time and half time for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

## Users of Domestic Sizes Would Bear the Burden

The miners demand an eight-hour day as the maximum for all labor in and out of the mines. This demand is not made for the contract miner, who suits his own convenience as to his working time and rarely labors more than six or seven hours daily.

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission awarded an eight-hour day, without loss of daily wage, to those classes of workmen, such as firemen and certain engineers, whose labor was sufficiently burdensome to warrant it. Other classes of labor work a nine-hour day.

To reduce the maximum number of hours which a breaker may work each day, as demanded by the miners, will certainly reduce the capacity of the anthracite mines and will surely increase the danger of a coal shortage at the time of year when an increased production is required by the consumers of coal.

The employees in the anthracite mines have abundant opportunity for social recreation. If the higher cost of living is the reason for the demands of the anthracite employees, the workmen certainly should be willing to give the same thrift, time and energy as heretofore. There is nothing in this demand which will increase their annual compensation. On the other hand, the cost of maintaining, pumping out, ventilating and timbering the anthracite mines is a continuous expense, and any reduction in output of the mines must increase the cost of producing coal.

## Miners' Demand No. 4

We demand full and complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9, Anthracite.

## The Same Objections Still Obtain

A complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 is demanded. The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission declared that the constitution of the United Mine Workers did not offer inviting inducements to enter into contractual relations with it, and the Commission declined to order the recognition of the Union.

The operators asserted at that time, and they continue to assert, that they have no objection to their employees joining union or labor organizations.

Under the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission there is no discrimination between union and non-union men. The operators believe that the rights of organized labor are fully protected by the open-shop principle established by the Commission, which declined to approve a "closed-shop" arrangement, such as is now proposed, involving practically the compulsory membership of all employees in an organization. In the words of the Commission, "the contention that a majority of employees, by voluntarily forming a union, acquire authority over others is untenable" and as Abraham Lincoln said, "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."

Their further unwillingness to recognize and deal with the United Mine Workers, as then and as at present constituted, was based on the fact that the majority of the members of the union were employed in the bituminous coal fields, that the organization was offered chiefly by bituminous coal men, and that to deal with them would be dealing with an organization controlled by men engaged in a rival industry. The Commission based its award upon those contentions which were sustained by evidence and upon the fact that the local unions in the anthracite field were, to some extent, controlled by the votes of young boys lacking in experience, wanting in judgment, and so far, irresponsible. The reforms in the constitution of the United Mine Workers, which were recommended by the Commission, have not been effected. It is unreasonable to subject the anthracite region to the politics of an organization absolutely controlled from the outside. The full recognition of the union, as demanded by the miners, involves the "check off," which means the compulsory collection by the operators of such dues, assessments, fines, etc., as may be assessed against the miners by union officials, an un-American practice.

Our investigations in the bituminous field fail to show any place where recognition of the United Mine Workers of America has secured the common benefit—the elimination of strikes, promotion of peace, and the speedy settlement of disputes—which it is claimed will be accomplished if granted for the anthracite region.

## Miners' Demand No. 5

We demand a more simplified, speedy and satisfactory method of adjusting grievances.

## A Misleading Statement

The miners give as a reason for this demand that the present system, "Growing out of contract provisions between miners and operators is antiquated."

This explanation is not in strict accordance with the facts. The present method of settling differences has not grown out of contract provisions between miners and operators. It was imposed upon the miners and operators in the anthracite region by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission as a part of its award, which provided a Board of Conciliation, through the operation of which strikes and lock-outs should become unnecessary.

This Board consists of six permanent members, three elected by the miners and three elected by the operators, and an umpire appointed when the members disagree by the President Judge of United States Court of Appeals of the Third Judicial Circuit. The umpires so appointed have been Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Hon. Chas. F. Nell, former U. S. Commissioners of Labor, and Hon. George Gray of Delaware.

In the 1912 agreement the miners insisted upon a departure from the method of settling grievances established by the Commission. This change provided for grievance committees at every colliery, which should consider with the company officials grievances originated by the miners. Instead of promoting peace, however, the activities of these committees have increased the number of local strikes throughout the region, in violation of the letter and spirit of the agreement, by almost ten-fold.

The operators believe it better to abolish the grievance committees and return absolutely to the method established by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. The Board of Conciliation established by it provides an open court and a simple and efficient method for the adjustment of difficulties that cannot be settled immediately by the miner with the local official of the company. The

work of the Board of Conciliation has stood the test of thirteen (13) years; it is held up by economists and students of labor problems, both here and abroad, as a model, and it is believed that any further departure from the rules laid down by the Commission will be a decided step backward and an encouragement to labor troubles in the anthracite field. Some complaints have been made over delays in securing action by the Board, but its decisions have always dated back to the time when the grievance was first raised, and no man has suffered loss on account of the time required for its proper adjudication. We are not aware of any court of last resort in the country which has cleared its calendar more thoroughly or more promptly.

It is impossible to decide these controversies at sight. Some investigation and earnest consideration is required to decide any controversy. The law's delays have been a fruitful source of complaint from time immemorial, but human wisdom has never been able to devise a system of administering justice which does not involve time for investigation, when the passions aroused by the controversy have subsided, and time given for calm deliberation; all of which are essential to secure righteous judgment.

## Miners' Demand No. 6

We demand that no contract miner shall be permitted to have more than one working place.

## A Demand That Would Destroy Ambition

This demand is apparently intended to limit the earning capacity of the more efficient miner, who, in reality, acts in the capacity of a general contractor. There can be no well-founded objection to the system, for the reason that the agreement of 1912 distinctly provides that "the rates paid by any contract miner to his employees shall not be less than the standard rate for that class of work."

This arrangement was satisfactory to the miners in 1912. Conditions have not changed, and we believe that any individual who desires to take contracts of this nature, and by his ability and energy is able to increase his earnings, should be encouraged in his ambition and not fettered by rules and regulations to the contrary.

## Miners' Demand No. 7

We demand that the selling price of mining supplies to miners be fixed on a most equitable and uniform basis.

## Mining Supplies

This demand refers to the price of mining supplies, mainly explosives and oil. To safeguard the lives of the miners and protect the mines it is necessary to have explosives and oil standard in character. The operator is responsible for accidents, and, therefore, must necessarily purchase and distribute proper supplies to the miners. They are sold at little advance over their cost and expense of handling, and at the present time the cost of some of these supplies to the operator is greater than the price at which he sells them to the miner.

## Miners' Demand No. 8

We demand that wherever coal is mined by the car, all coal shall be weighed and be paid for on a mine-run basis by the ton of 2,240 pounds, and shall be paid for dirt and rock.

## A Great Expense Without Gain for Anyone

The subject of this demand represents another case where the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission declined to interfere with established custom. In rendering its decision the Commission said it was "not prepared to say that the change, to payment by weight, based on 2,240-pound ton, when the price would necessarily be adjusted to the number of pounds, would prove of sufficient benefit to the miner to compensate for the expense and trouble thereby imposed upon the operators, now paying by the car."

There has been no change in methods and the same argument applies with equal force today. A car of fixed capacity is certainly a standard of measure, just as the quart and peck are standards in trade.

The price paid per car has been fixed on the basis of coal cleaned to within a fixed limit of impurities. For veins carrying a large amount of refuse material, either the price per car has been adjusted to meet the condition or the miner is paid a special consideration for eliminating dirt and rock. Under the circumstances, it is not necessary to hoist such refuse to the surface and go through the process of removal in the course of manufacture in the breaker. Every well-managed business throws out waste as soon as possible; to do otherwise would be asking the public to pay a premium for inefficient methods that were entirely unwarranted and unjustifiable.

## Miners' Demand No. 9

We demand a readjustment of the machine mining scale to the extent that equitably given and conditions shall obtain as a basis for this system.

## A Matter for Adjustment

The operators believe the rates now paid are fair, but if any adjustment is necessary, there is no objection on their part to making such changes as will give the machine mining men the opportunity of earning wages that are equitable as compared with those of equivalent occupations.

## Miners' Demand No. 10

We demand that the arrangements of detailed wage scales and the settlement of internal questions, based on reports of prices and conditions be referred to the representatives of the operators and miners of each district to be adjusted on an equitable basis.

## Miners' Demand Will Abolish Arbitration

The miners justify this demand on the following ground: "Miners and operators constitute the contracting parties for the purpose of mining coal. It is absurd to refer differences arising from this contractual relationship to parties other than their representatives." Disputes between citizens over their contractual relations are settled by the courts, and the judges, who are empowered by law to find and declare justice, are not the representatives of either party. The operators believe that differences between employers and their employees who are directly affected should be settled by the interested parties, if possible. If they cannot agree, they believe that the differences should be adjusted by the fair and open arbitration provided by the Board of Conciliation as established by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, by which the 368 cases that have come before it have been satisfactorily adjudicated.

## Finally

Every well-informed man who has made a study of conditions in the anthracite field will agree that the anthracite industry as a whole is now conducted on as low a margin of profit as is possible if the operators are to continue to serve the public.

As any increase which may be granted must necessarily be eventually paid by the heads of families and other users of anthracite, the operators, while desiring to deal justly with their employees, deem it their plain duty to resist any unreasonable demands.

SCHUYLER COAL COMPANY, By J. E. BUCHANAN.

MONROE COAL COMPANY, By ALAN C. BODDER.

NEWARK, PA., By LAWRENCE A. WESTERN COMPANY.

By E. E. LOHMEYER, Vice-President.

THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY, By W. H.

WILKINSON, Vice-President.

GREEN RIDGE COAL COMPANY, By W. L. CORNELL.

President.

KINGSTON COAL COMPANY, By P. E. HENNEY, Gen.

Mgr.

THE LEBANON COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

By E. B. WARRICK, President.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY, By P. M. CHAM,

Vice-President.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY, By

C. F. RUSSELL, President.

MADEIRA, HILL & COMPANY, By P. C. MADEIRA,

President.

E. E. MARSHALL COMPANY, By JOHN MARSHALL, Pres.

ident.

L. PARKER & COMPANY, By FRANK PARKER,

President.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, By W. A. MAY,

President.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON

COMPANY, By W. J. RICHARDS, President.

SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, By MORRIS WIL-

LIAMS, President.

TEMPLE COAL COMPANY, By E. R. THURMAN, President.

E. E. WHITE & COMPANY, By E. E. WHITE,

West End Coal Company, By C. E. SHEPSON.

WHITNEY & KENNEDY, By J. L. KENNEDY.

Committee Representing Anthracite Operators



## PADEREWSKI WON \$40,000 IN NIGHT FOR POLISH AID

Tells Theater Audience Foreign Warrior Soon Will Be Alone In Stricken Land.

(Continued from first page.)

James asking his hearers to garden his English, Paderewski's words molded themselves into a fervent appeal. At times his own voice shook with suppressed emotion, and he raised his arms above his head as if appealing to the hundreds of fellow countrymen in the galleries to aid him in this task. "prosperous, opulent Americans" realize the needs of prostrate Poland.

"For centuries," Mr. Paderewski said, "Poland was the buffer state for western Europe. Mongolian, Tartar, and Turk swept down from the east time after time. Who drove them back? Who sacrificed its blood that Europe and European civilization might live? Poland! Poland, there on the eastern border of occidental civilization, was the buffer.

First Partition in 1772. "Then came the downfall of that great and beautiful nation. Weakened by the continuous drain of conflict with eastern enemies, Poland was going ahead with its reforms when, in 1772, came the first partition, the division of much of Polish territory between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

"Poland fell because it stood for liberty, humanity, and Christianity—because it fought the battles of Europe. Poland fell because of the greed and treachery of its neighbors. With Poland fell the honor of three other nations. With Poland fell the honor of Christian civilization. And that blot will not be removed until Poland is again free.

"Poland fell because it had no army to keep the enemy from its borders. "What is Poland's condition now? I am not here to ensure any of the bells. I am not here to arouse your passion. I am here to arouse your compassion that you may help a stricken people and ask others to do the same.

Arena of War. "For eighteen months rival armies have battled across the land of my fathers. All Russia, Poland, nearly all Austria, Poland, and even a part of Germany Poland has suffered keenly. Newspaper dispatches tell us that Cracow—that great seat of learning in the days before other nations knew what universities meant—has been laid in ruins. Warsaw, Lublin, and Vilna, we read, have escaped to a certain extent.

"But the great bulk of Poland, a territory larger than New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, is devastated. Warsaw is the young man of Poland, yet, some of the older men, too, they are fighting in the ranks of opposing armies, fighting in the front ranks, brother against brother.

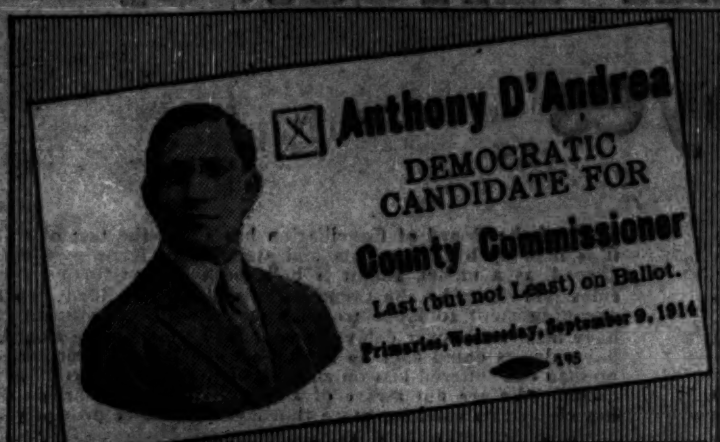
"In the German army are—rather, were—600,000 Poles. There were a like number in the Austrian army. In the Russian army, were 1,300,000 of Poland's best blood. They are all—2,900,000 of them—in the front rank, sent by their commanders where the danger is greatest. Three-fourths of them have been killed or wounded.

"And the women and children—what of them? The country, I have told you, is devastated. Cattle, crops, supplies, all are gone. Deprivation, starvation everywhere. Women and children stumble through ruined villages and across shell-ploughed fields hoping to find beside the body of some dead warrior his spotted or spotted ration with which to keep the flame of life alive for a few more hours.

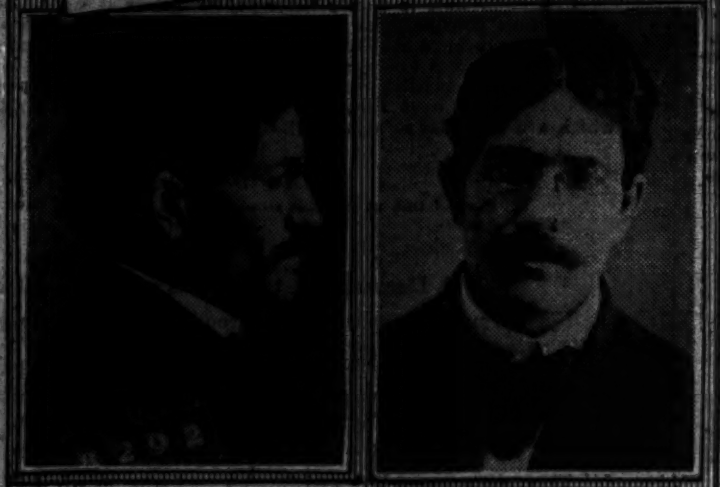
"The need for assistance is immediate, and we have turned to the only great nation in a position to aid us. Unless immediate help is given, not only Poland, but also the Poles will be only a memory.

## THE SAME?

Government and Pinkerton Detectives Say Present Chicago Candidate for Alderman Served Time for Counterfeiting in 1912.



**Anthony D'Andrea**  
DEMOCRATIC  
CANDIDATE FOR  
County Commissioner  
Last (but not least) on Ballot.  
Primary, Wednesday, September 9, 1914



## RELIEF OF POLAND.

Among the contributions and pledges totaling \$28,771.56 received at the Paderewski relief fund in the Auditorium theater last night were:

Mrs. R. T. Crane Jr. \$2,500  
Anonymous friend 2,500  
Anonymous contributor 1,000  
Polish National alliance 1,000  
Polish Roman Catholic union 1,000  
A. Rabson 200  
Roy McWilliams 200  
Anonymous friend 200  
John A. Spoor 200  
Chauncey Keep 100  
Wacław Perkowski 100  
Charles L. Hutcheson 100  
William R. Linn 100  
Mrs. Francis T. Junkin 100  
Arthur Meeker 100  
A. A. Sprague II 100  
G. F. Swift Jr. 100

James H. Forgan of the First National bank is expected to make public the entire list today.

I am not exaggerating. The very existence of the Polish people is imperiled. My people, my brother and sisters, your brothers and sisters, are threatened with extermination. Unless assistance comes now, the foreign warrior will be the only living human in Poland.

"Again I ask your compassion, remember your comrades, not your passion. Will you do what you can to help these suffering women and children that their sufferings may not end in death? Will you do what you can yourself, and then, if you feel moved to do more, tell your good friends of our need? Think of Koscusko, of Pulaski. Think what they did for our ancestors in their time of need. Think how they came to this country during our revolution. They came not because they wanted to fight against England, but because they wished to fight for liberty.

A typical contribution was that of Mrs. Mary Demkowicz. She works in the mills at East Chicago, but she came to Chicago to hear her great fellow countryman play the piano. With him he chanced to bring \$10. These ten hard earned dollars are now a part of that great \$28,771.56 fund.

Later at night, after passing several hours in going over the figures, Mrs. John D'Andrea announced the donations received before and at the recital totaled \$28,771.56. Earlier figures on the sale of dolls showed receipts of \$604.80. Theatrical men at the Auditorium estimated that the program and pictures brought at least \$100 apiece and that the miscellaneous receipts from souvenirs were about \$400. Receipts from the sale of boxes and seats in the theater were \$9,302.50. This brought the total to \$22,138.16, and it was estimated that contributions received later would bring the grand total to at least \$40,000.

## AID FOR JEWS IN WAR ZONE.

Contributions for sufferers estimated at \$75,000 made at Brooklyn Mass meeting.

New York, Feb. 6.—Contributions estimated at \$75,000 were made tonight at a mass meeting of Jews in Brooklyn for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the European war zone. Mayor Mitchell, Jacob H. Schiff, and Louis Marshall were among the speakers.

## CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN ONCE CONVICT, CHARGE

Anthony D'Andrea Said to Be Man Sentenced in 1902 for Counterfeiting.

(Continued from first page.)

by Runyan or another accomplice, as a rule, an Italian. It was about this time that Davidson and Runyan met Antonio D'Andrea. Antonio had been punished for his counterfeiting experience, which he was trying to forget. His brother, Louis D'Andrea, had been involved in the same case, but had never been brought to trial with the rest of the gang because of insufficient evidence.

Antonio was a man of affairs. When arrested as a counterfeiter at a mechanical factory in Archer avenue, he was a troublesome person for the secret service men to handle. Peter Drausberg, secret service agent, tells how he went to the factory, posed as a tax agent, was suspected and poisoned, and barely escaped with his life.

Teacher of "400." At that time—in 1902—Antonio was a teacher of foreign languages to Chicago's "400." Among his pupils were Mrs. H. E. Kohlman and a number of others. While being tried before Judge Christian C. Kohlman, Mrs. Kohlman's brother-in-law, it is alleged that D'Andrea sought to have Mrs. Kohlman's husband, the editor of a Chicago paper, interfere in his behalf. As a result of this alleged attempt, it was said at the time, D'Andrea received a maximum sentence.

Risen to Labor Power. During the last few years Anthony D'Andrea has risen to be a power in labor and political circles. In the fall of 1914 Joseph D'Andrea was slain in a labor quarrel over the construction of the new union station in Canal street. Anthony is now president of the union known as the Meyer and Tunnel Miners' union.

Two years ago Anthony D'Andrea sought the office of county commissioner as a Democrat, but was defeated. Recently he announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for alderman from the Nineteenth ward. In November his candidacy was endorsed at a meeting of Italians in the Navy hall at Taylor and Halsted streets. Rocco De Stefano, former president of the Nineteenth ward Switzer club, introduced the resolutions endorsing D'Andrea's candidacy.

Saturday night last the Democrats of the Nineteenth ward gave a dance for Anthony at the West Side auditorium. More than 1,000 men, members of Italian and Jewish societies, attended. The grand march was led by Anthony and Mrs. Rocco De Stefano, president of the Italian Ladies' charitable society.

## BOY FEARS HE'LL FARE WORSE IN NEW TRIAL.

State's Attorney Only Too Glad to Try Case Again of Prisoner Given Fourteen Years.

Dan Riley, the 18-year-old boy who was sentenced to fourteen years in prison by a jury on Saturday, awakes to the fact that the county jail yesterday that his attorney may have made a big mistake in asking a new trial.

Riley was found guilty of the murder of John Mosier, a saloonkeeper. When the jury returned the verdict his attorney demanded a new trial and Assistant State's Attorney James C. O'Brien, who had demanded the death penalty, concurred in the motion.

Then Judge Charles M. Thompson stated the jurors by admonishing a verbal lambasting in which he severely arraigned them for letting sentiment influence their verdict. When he pondered over the court's remarks Riley thought he had better have his attorney withdraw his motion and accept the fourteen years' sentence for fear of something worse next time.

But now the motion can't be withdrawn. Mr. O'Brien declared he would ask the death penalty again, unless Riley pleads guilty and accepts a life sentence.

**EVERY** employee of Hotels Statler has before him, in plain print, a clear explanation of the kind of service he must render to Hotels Statler guests. These "Service Codes" are simple and complete, and rigid adherence to their provisions is enforced.

If you would like to know just what Hotel Statler standards are, we will gladly furnish you a copy of the "Statler Employees Service Codes."

**HOTELS STATLER**

DUPAGE COUNTY DETROIT  
CHICAGO CLEVELAND  
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA  
PITTSBURGH ST. LOUIS  
WASHINGTON WASHINGTON

## THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

**PRICE** reductions under present conditions are doubly significant. Woolen values have advanced fully 33 1/4% over the normal rates. Besides escaping the increased cost, you get the further benefit of reductions of 25% and more during our

## Final Cut of the Season Suits and Overcoats

All \$20.00 business suits and overcoats marked down to..... **\$14.75**  
All \$25.00 business suits and overcoats marked down to..... **\$17.75**  
All \$27.50 business suits and overcoats, and some \$30.00 overcoats, at..... **\$19.75**  
Other \$30.00 and \$35.00 business suits and overcoats marked down to..... **\$22.50**  
All \$37.50 and \$40.00 business suits and overcoats marked down to..... **\$27.50**  
All \$45.00 and \$50.00 business suits marked down to..... **\$32.50**  
All \$50.00 and \$55.00 business suits marked down to..... **\$40.00**  
All \$60.00 and \$65.00 overcoats also marked down to..... **\$40.00**

## Fur, Fur Trimmed and Fur Lined Overcoats

All \$40, \$45 and \$50 motor coats..... **\$30.00**  
All \$50 to \$65 fur trimmed overcoats..... **\$35.00**  
All \$75 fur trimmed overcoats..... **\$50.00**  
All \$60, \$65 and \$70 fur lined overcoats..... **\$38.50**  
All \$75 and \$80 fur lined overcoats..... **\$57.50**  
All \$90 and \$95 fur lined overcoats..... **\$78.50**  
All \$125.00 fur lined overcoats..... **\$95.00**  
All \$250.00 fur lined overcoats..... **\$195.00**

Second, Third and Fourth Floors.

## To-Day's Best Bet:

Young Men's Style Favorite of the Season. Strictly Custom—Very Easy Wearing—and a Laster.

A Straight-Out \$6 Shoe for \$4.85

**"CIRCLE" \$4.85**

**"CIRCLE" \$4.85**

THE SWELL BLACK LEATHERS OR THE RIGHT TANS

THOUSANDS OF OTHER EQUALLY SUPERB BARGAINS

**O'Connor & Goldberg**

6 SO. CLARK STREET  
Just South of Madison Street  
205 SO. STATE STREET  
Republic Building  
ALL O-G MEN'S STORES OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. ON SATURDAYS

120 W. VAN BUREN ST.  
Just East of La Salle Street  
1253 MILWAUKEE AVE.  
Close to Ashland Avenue

**ANTONINI & CO.**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE OLIVE OIL  
Acknowledged by Connoisseurs as the Finest for Salads, Mayonnaise Dressing and French Dressing  
Produced in Sicily and Italy  
Antonioli Olive Oil is Highly Recommended for Household Purposes by Leading Physicians in Europe and America  
At all grocers and druggists  
James F. Smith & Company  
33 and 35 E. South Water Street  
New York CHICAGO Paris France

As Pleasant as a Vacation  
**THE KEELY TREATMENT**  
And as beneficial, too, for the general health of the system. The Keely Treatment is a scientific method of treating all kinds of ailments, from the common cold to the most serious diseases. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treatment, and is highly recommended by leading physicians in Europe and America.  
**THE KEELY INSTITUTE**  
Keely Institute, Keely Building, 100 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

## CHICAGO

Still uses a candle and a flat flame burner to test the gas she now burns in 1,500,000 Mantle Lights

OF COURSE, THE CANDLE POWER OF THE GAS HAS NOTHING whatever to do with light from a mantle.

The flame inside the mantle is a blue-green.

This flame heats the mantle to a white heat—the hotter the flame the whiter and brighter the mantle.

In short, the value of gas for mantle light purposes, depends entirely upon its "heat units," not candle power.

The ordinance which compels Chicago to use her gas for Candle Power, is an old-timer.

It is a relic of the days when our streets and homes were lighted with flat-flame burners.

In those days the ordinance was a good thing. But think how times have changed.

The old flat-flame burner is on the way to a shelf in the Field Museum.

It is a "has-been" because the mantle unit gives six times more light and consumes half the gas. For this reason, 98% of the gas used for illumination is now burned in mantles.

The Candle-Power clause in Chicago's Gas Ordinance should, therefore, be eliminated.

It is an embarrassment to the City and an insurmountable handicap to the Gas Company in connection with its efforts to make gas cheaper and more efficient for lighting, cooking and industrial uses.

Any Gas Company employee in our branch stores or our big salesroom downtown, can explain this to you in a few words, in connection with the demonstration of an Amber Glow Mantle Gas Light—any time you care to call.

The Amber Glow Light gives a huge volume of brilliant light for very little money, and candle power of the gas has nothing to do with the case.

**The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.** Telephone Walnut 0800 Peoples Gas Building

**WOMEN WITH IDEALS** want a paper with ideals. Therefore they read The Tribune every morning.

From any standpoint the **Lyon & Healy Piano** is a good investment. **\$350 to \$450**

Product of the great daylight Lyon & Healy Factory, 4036-4110 Fullerton Avenue (Healy Station C., M. & St. P. Ry.)

**Lyon & Healy**  
Wabash Avenue and Adams Street



## FLOODS ENGULF TWENTY TOWNS IN ARKANSAS

Sixteen Dead and Thousands  
Homeless as Levees Give  
Way; Rivers Still Rising.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 6.—The rapidly widening lake in southeastern Arkansas, formed by the flood waters of the Arkansas river pouring through breaks in the levees, had engulfed twenty towns to night.

It has left several thousand persons homeless, taken a toll of 16 lives, and done damage that probably will be estimated in thousands of dollars when the waters recede and lay bare the full measure of destruction in a rich farming territory. Still greater damage is feared if the Mississippi continues to rise as in the past several days. Predicted stages at Arkansas City would endanger the levees there, and a break in the Mississippi levee would precipitate a calamity which inhabitants of the river valley would never choose to speak of in an attempt to approximate the disaster that might be wrought.

**Build Levees Higher.**  
All day the six hundred or seven hundred men who remain in Arkansas City toiled in an effort to strengthen the levees against the fast rising waters, and tonight they were hopeful that the levees would hold and the town be saved. The narrow strip of levee is the only land in sight there. On one side is the great river, swollen until its surface is 15 feet above the level of the town. On the other side of the levee is the great Arkansas river, nearly 60 miles long and 30 miles wide. From it only the upper stories of buildings in Arkansas City protrude. At the levee three steamboats are ready to carry the plucky fighters to safety should they have their fight with the flood. They are living in the ground stories of houses.

**Lake Rising Rapidly.**  
The great lake extends from Arkansas river southward, with the Mississippi river levees as its eastern bank. At Lake Village the flood water rose at the rate of a half inch an hour today. At Gaines Landing, four miles north of Lake Village, 400 persons were on the levee, and tonight they were in the boats to the court house this afternoon, where they planned to send a rescue fleet of rowboats to Gaines Landing.

In Clarendon, on the White river, where the levee broke last night, water today was six feet deep in the highest portions of the town.

The present flood has been the most disastrous in the last forty years of Arkansas history, so far as loss of life and suffering are concerned. The property loss has not been so great, however, as there are now no crops to be destroyed.

**Take 26 Out of Trees.**  
Twenty-six persons were rescued from trees late yesterday near McGee, west of Arkansas City, by motor boats sent from Monroe, La., on a special train. The town of McGee, on the Arkansas river, was known to have entered before, was flooded.

**SOTHERN-MARLOWE AUCTION OFFERS FAMOUS COSTUMES.**  
Gowns, Jewels, and Armor Worn in Seventy-Five Plays by Stage Favorites for Sale.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Rank upon rank of headless gowns, gorgeously clad in cloth of gold and multi-colored silks, and brocaded velvets through the halls of the Fifth Avenue auction room at Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, in preparation for the opening of the public sale of the gowns, costumes, jewels, and armor worn by E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe in the seventy-five plays in which they have starred. It is the richest assemblage of dramatic world money, signify that they have left the stage forever.

**Interest allowed from Feb. 1st on all Savings Deposits made during the first ten days of the month. Start to save here. Open Mondays till 3 P. M. Capital & Surplus, \$2,000,000. All Branches of Savings.**

**Safe Deposit Vault.**  
Founded 1859. A State Bank  
S. E. Corner La Salle and Madison Streets  
CHICAGO TRUST COMPANY

**THE HUB**  
Henry C. Lytton & Sons  
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

**The success of this shoe sale was spontaneous. Thousands responded to the first announcement and interest has remained unabated ever since.**

**This wonderful acknowledgment is directly traceable to the everlasting satisfaction our patrons derive from every purchase made.**

**Shoes, costing up to \$6 early in the season, now**

**\$3.85**

**Shoes up to \$4, at \$2.85**

**Shoes up to \$7, at \$4.85**

**Main Floor.**

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**Main Floor.**

## DUNNE ASSAILED BY MRS. DURAND

Veto Dangled to Get Her to  
Sign Award Waiver,  
She Charges.

TELLS-OR PHONE CALL.

Mrs. Spott Durand is up in arms against what she thinks is a hydro-headed monster of politics, legislation, litigation, and personal interest.

The owner of the Crabtree farm herd of blooded cattle, which was slaughtered last fall under a quarantine ruling of the board of live stock commissioners and Gov. Dunne, declared yesterday she and her husband have been improperly approached by Gov. Dunne and his emissaries in order to induce her to dangle action in the courts.

Mrs. Durand asserts Gov. Dunne's office called her on the long distance telephone from Springfield as late as 11:45 o'clock Saturday night. She says she was informed that at 12 o'clock the time for the signature of her compensation bill would expire and the bill would not be signed by the governor unless she signed a waiver of all claims against the governor and the live stock commission. She indignantly refused to bargain, she asserts.

Awarded \$7,932 by Legislature. Mrs. Durand personally appealed for legislative compensation for the slaughtering of her herd, which was quarantined on account of hoof and mouth disease. She was awarded \$7,932. This was considered insufficient. In the meantime she and her husband brought suit for \$100,000 against the governor and the members of the live stock commission as individuals.

Gov. Dunne refused to sign the appropriation bill, Mrs. Durand says, unless she signed a release of all claims. She previously had promised the state officials that she would drop the prosecution of the personal suits in the Lake county courts if the legislative award was made.

**Her Offer in Court.**  
"I made such a motion before Judge Edwards," said Mrs. Durand. "But Gov. Dunne said that would be insufficient. He demanded that I sign a release of all claims. And I had not been paid a dollar."

"I refuse to enter into any such underhand scheming. I refuse to permit a matter of personal responsibility to be commingled with legislative action. In other words, the fact that the legislature has appropriated a fund to pay me in part for the loss of my herd has nothing to do with the fact that the governor and the live stock board exceed their duty in slaughtering my cattle."

"Also, if I should sign this release I would be prevented from collecting a share of the damage from the federal government. I think the governor is very tight, and I shall certainly make a fight."

**Switch Engine Victim Dead.**  
William Outley, of 809 Green Bay avenue, a section hand, died yesterday of injuries incurred Saturday when he was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio railroad switch engine.

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**Shoes up to \$7, at \$4.85**

The twenty-six Model Rooms on the Eighth Floor present welcome opportunities for our patrons to obtain suggestions on interior arrangement and decoration.

## MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS & FURNISHINGS

Framing orders given during February will obtain for our customers liberal discounts from the regular prices. Discounts apply also to restoring of paintings, regilding of frames, etc. Picture Galleries, Second Floor.

## THE ROYAL AUDIENCE HALL TAPESTRY

VALUED AT \$100,000

is but one of the many interesting pieces included in the Official Exhibition of the Persian Government at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, now being shown in our Art Galleries, Second Floor. This beautifully embroidered Tapestry was woven in about the eighteenth century in Kirman. It is sixteen feet square. It is estimated that it is the work of one hundred women artists over a period of ten years.

A Set of Furniture—table, four chairs and two chests in mosaic of ivory and mother of pearl, is another interesting part of the Exhibit. Another piece is a Lacquered Pen Case from the Seventeenth Century, the panels of which illustrate the courts of Shah Abbas and his son Tahmasp as well as scenes from the classical literature of Persia.

A Scroll Manuscript of the Koran which was worn as an ornament by Fath Ali Shah, contemporary with Napoleon. It is written in very fine type with a reed pen, the main verses of the Koran being placed in larger type across the body of the scroll. It is one of the finest examples of Persian calligraphy extant.



## Electric Toasters At \$1.65

The heating element is so arranged that there is an even distribution of heat. Two pieces of bread can be toasted at one time. The top plate of Toaster is large enough to hold toasted pieces and keep them warm. Specially priced at \$1.65, including 6 ft. of cord.

Household Utilities,  
Ninth Floor.

## VENETIAN GLASS EXHIBIT

Second Floor.

"Rivaling the art of old Italy, modern Venetian glass refuses to yield one whit in wonder of design or coloring to that older miracle of beauty which made medieval Venice famous."

## A Special Purchase of Stemware

Included are goblets, claret, cocktail and wine glasses, grape juice, highball, lemonade and cider glasses. Decanters, Water Bottles, Cruet, etc., at, each,

10c, 12c, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Not all items available at each price.

Radical discounts on every Goblet and every Sherbet Glass in our regular lines throughout February.

Second Floor.

## A New Kitchen Utility Outfit With Motor Attachment

that makes the preparation of food a pleasure, conquering such tedious duties as turning the ice cream freezer, grinding meat, kneading bread, mixing cake, beating eggs, whipping cream, polishing silverware and sharpening cutlery. This labor-saving device is being demonstrated in the Household Utilities Section, Ninth Floor.

## Soumac Loom Tufted Domestic Rugs Included in the February Sale

Patterns of the season just passed were purchased by us to sell at these radically reduced prices:

2.5x4.6	\$4.70	6.0x9.0	\$28.15	11.3x12.0	\$58.50
3.0x5.3	\$7.00	8.3x10.6	\$37.50	10.6x13.6	\$66.50
4.6x7.6	\$16.00	9.0x12.0	\$42.50	11.3x15.0	\$74.25

## Best Quality Wilton Rugs

A special lot purchased for the February Sale.

6.0x9.0	\$30.00	8.3x10.6	\$42.00	9.0x12	\$47.00
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Third Floor.

## The February Sale of Dinner Sets

Hundreds of Sets to choose from—ranging in price from \$15.00 to \$500.00 each. All Sets include bread and butter plates.

**These Values Would Be Considered Unusual Even Were Imports Normal.**

At \$15.00—Both china and semi-porcelain; plain shapes, including attractive conventional borders.

At \$25.00—A great variety of border patterns, including plain gold bands with full gold handles.

At \$40.00—Imported china in ten attractive designs.

At \$50.00, \$60.00—French china, coin gold band decoration, coin gold handles; also a number of other pleasing patterns to select from.

At \$75.00, \$85.00, \$110.00—A complete range of beautiful sets, including designs in color, with gold treatment, with incised gold borders, from \$100.00 upward.

All French Dinnerware is advancing in price. Therefore this is an exceptionally opportune time to purchase.

Second Floor.

## February Is the One Month to Obtain Radical Discounts on Silk Shades.

At \$15.00 complete—Solid mahogany Table Lamp, in 3 styles—one illustrated—36 in. high, 18 in. Tudor shades, with 4-inch silk fringe. All shades are lined.

Large assortment glass Library Lamps especially priced. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

The entire stock of Fabre Lamp and Candle Shades is offered at great discounts during February. Special reductions also are given on Fabre Shades made to order. Second Floor.

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## 144,655 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE DEVOTED TO FURNITURE SELECTION IS MADE EASY in this FEBRUARY SALE

So great has been the demand of our customers for Furniture of Marshall Field & Company Quality that we have been forced to increase the selling space to over three times the area of ten years ago.

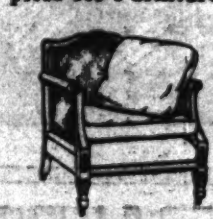
The Furniture included in the February Sale is arranged for the convenience of the customer, in an environment which brings out the points of beauty and utility and furnishes new suggestions as to arrangement.

**Much of It Is Now Priced at Former Wholesale Costs.**

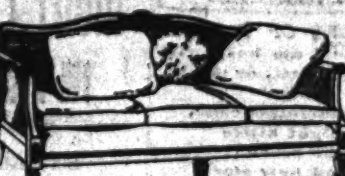
Just arrived—new shipments of.

High Grade Living Room and Library Furniture.

Each piece represents a considerable saving to the customer over the ordinary price for Furniture so carefully made as this.



\$45.00



\$89.00



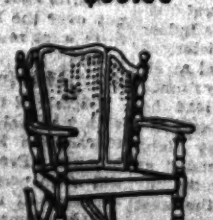
\$35.00



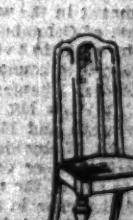
\$8.50



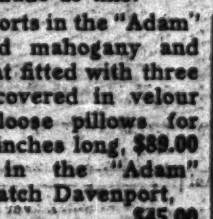
\$69.00



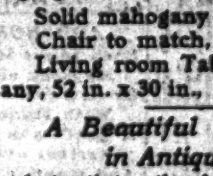
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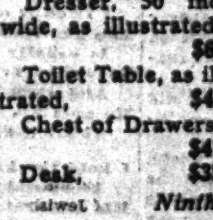
Set, \$57.00



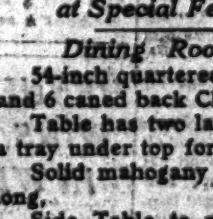
\$45.00



\$89.00



\$35.00



\$69.00



\$13.75

Set, \$57.00

Furniture Coverings, Yard, \$2.75

750 yards woven on the celebrated Gainsborough looms of the finest mohair yarns, dyed in permanent colorings—blue, green, brown or mulberry; some plain, others in artistically designed patterns; 50 inches wide, at \$2.75 a yard.

Also one lot of fancy French mohair plushes, 27 inches wide, at \$2.75 a yard.

These coverings are out-of-the-ordinary values, of which those who buy furniture in the February Sale will do well to take advantage.

Fifth Floor.

Irish Point Lace Curtains Are February Specials in the Upholstery Section

On account of European conditions Irish point lace Curtains in large sizes are exceedingly difficult to obtain. We have in stock a choice selection of 500 pair in thirty different patterns, three and one-half yards long and fifty to sixty inches wide, in soft ivory coloring, suitable for living-room furnishing, at \$7.75, \$8.75, \$9.75 up to \$20.00 a Pair.

Fifth Floor.

Three thousand rolls of Wall Paper—10-50c a roll. Correct in style—dependable in quality—adaptable for any room in the house.

Fifth Floor.

Discontinued Patterns of Canterbury Cretonnes—\$1.50 a Yard

We suggest that you get acquainted with Canterbury Cretonnes. With that idea in view we offer 1,500 yards, 50 inches wide, in a variety of patterns from the best French and English sources at this low price.

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Fifth Floor.







# "Feed Me with Food Convenient for Me."

Proverbs, 30:8.

The world is food mad. Ignorance and greed have conspired to lead us into a luxury loving quagmire of foodless foods. Nature demands a reaction.

THE DAILY NEWS announces the publication of a series of the most remarkable articles on pure food—amazing in their disclosures of generally unsuspected facts, and important beyond estimate—that have ever appeared in print.

Alfred W. McCann, the author of these articles, is without doubt the best equipped man in America to be the standard bearer of this movement for saner foods.

His opportunities to study the food question have been such as to give him a profound knowledge of the whole problem.

Our daily food is less understood after twenty-five years of agitation than is perhaps the referendum or the fourth dimension. Not one woman in ten thousand can give a definition of the phrase. Notwithstanding the fact that to the housewife and to those dependent upon her judgment for their health and very life there is no thing more vital, she is as much mystified over its meaning to-day as when she first began to read about Dr. Wiley's activities.

Babies are born every day and every day children are fitted for school. Their food is their first and most important necessity. Without pure food all the tender nursing and all the love and care lavished upon them soon are rewarded only with anxiety and fear.

Owners of stock farms, producers of prize sheep, poultry, and hogs understand the meaning thoroughly. They apply their knowledge of its meaning of right food and measure the results according to fixed rules. They know that the growth and health of their animals depend upon the operation of clearly defined and easily understood laws.

They make a business of feeding their animals for certain desired ends. To them pure food is not a mystery. It is a means with which to supply proper building materials to the physical development of the creatures in which their money is invested; a means with which they may effectually prevent disorder and sickness among their herds, flocks, kennels and litters.

Even the average farmer, as far as his soil is concerned, knows quite perfectly the meaning of pure food. He knows that if he does not supply his fruit, vegetables and grains with just the right kind of soil food, by giving to his land the food elements required by his plants in the form of fertilizer, he will have either a stunted, feeble crop or a crop failure.

In the factory, in the laboratory, in the great markets and in the field he has carried on during the past ten years a relentless search for the truth. A search that has recognized no obstacles.

Every effort to interrupt his work or to silence his voice, and there have been many such efforts, has served only to stimulate him.

We believe he has found the truth, and that these truths will be of unmeasurable benefit to every reader who seeks to know them.

For three years past Mr. McCann's work has been confined to New York City, where his name has come to be a household word. What he has done for New York he will do for Chicago, and hereafter Mr. McCann's articles will appear regularly in The Daily News.

Here is Mr. McCann's introduction to his astounding revelations:

The United States government has developed around this truth one of its most important and most useful departments, the chief of which, in the person of the secretary of agriculture, is a member of the president's cabinet.

Live stock and crops are receiving the benefit of man's interest in pure food, but thus far in the affairs of our national development infants and children are not, as a rule, receiving that benefit. Woman's interest in pure food has not yet crystallized.

This heretofore has not been woman's fault, because she has been led to believe that Uncle Sam stands on guard over her food supply. To show her how mistaken is this impression The Daily News has placed its columns at the disposal of the writer, under whose direction it will begin a campaign of education, presenting a plain, understandable treatment of the whole subject in a form not only acceptable to physician, nurse and teacher, but to the parents of our boys and girls, and to the boys and girls themselves.

Thousands of untimely deaths, the true causes of which are never suspected, are occasioned by pitiable ignorance of the simplest laws of nature. But ignorance is not the only road to physical infirmity and death. One of the other roads, never marked with a sign-post, is the road that leads from commercial greed to the little white casket.

In the series of articles which are to follow no honest food will be ignored and no guilty food will be spared. In the name of the things we eat, for the benefit of the cradle, the nursery, the kindergarten, and the school, the shield of privilege will be battered and food follies called out of their snug retreat to render a long overdue account to a grim jury of awakened mother love.

The columns of The Daily News will be as free and unrestricted to my story about our deadly food and its deadly but unsuspected abuses, their causes and their remedies, as are the women's clubs, church societies, and organizations of unselfish welfare workers who extend to me the privilege of their platforms.

With this unfettering compact and the fearless support of an outspoken newspaper, my readers will be taken behind the scenes and there learn for themselves just how the laws of nutrition, so sacred to animal life, are outraged and debauched.

Where the faults originate in the idle caprice of the housewife herself, through thoughtlessness of her own or inheritance from some of grandmother's superstitions, the result of such household sins, when applied to the diet of mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, monkeys, chickens and cows will be described.

Where the abuse is purely commercial, the lid will be taken off, and in such instances as are not born in lust for gain at the expense of human life the natural and practical reform will be pointed out.

For the old abuses for which politics and clever lawyers have succeeded in erecting a flimsy protection and defense for outrageous and unnatural practices there will be no mercy.

The physician who follows this constructive reform will come into the possession of facts which unfortunately are not to be obtained in the medical schools of Europe or America, and he will receive new information with regard to many of the causes of malnutrition, anæmia, neurasthenia, tuberculosis and other preventable diseases whose pains and penalties are so frequently visited upon the bodies of innocent men, women and children.

Publication of this remarkable series of disclosures, entitled "FOODS—THEY BUILD OR DESTROY," will begin in THE DAILY NEWS on Wednesday.



## PACIFISTS HAVE TIME OF LIVES; FORD GETS BILLS

All Sorts of "Grafts" Tried to  
Get Money for Joy Rides  
and Luxuries.

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

(Special Correspondent of the Tribune.)  
THE HAGUE, Jan. 31.—The staff of the Ford expedition is being sorted out and sent home on the steamer Rotterdam and with it the earliest thing which Europe has ever had within its borders is slipping out of the grasp of eager hands.

Beggars, blind workers, library hunters, student building workers, your chance is about over.

There has been much wholesale begging, not to call it by a harsher name. One member of the party owed a bill at a hotel in Stockholm from a previous visit. The bill was for nearly \$100. Not only did he persuade the manager of the peace expedition to pay but also to loan him enough to proceed on his way to a beleaguered country.

Another man, who would be doing time in America for a similar act, signed a worthless check for \$60 for some purchases, and the owner of the store had to come to the manager for the money.

Peace Conference Bill.  
A tuckless waiter in a restaurant in Copenhagen came to one of the journalists with a worthless check and showed him a considerable bill for \$5 on which he had already returned change for a beer—in other words, rendering good cash to the extent of \$4.50 for a worthless piece of paper. This also had to be made up by Mr. Ford.

Another man ordered a well cooked, well wine dinner for six and then had the nerve to sign the name of one of the most influential women of the expedition to the check.

Not far from the women were emerald behind. Convinced of the eternal stream of golden generosity which proceeded from the business office, some of them went to the smartest shops in town and ordered their gowns on the Ford expedition bill.

"Peace," as we call them, hopped into taxis and spent the afternoon visiting over the pleasant streets, taking at the end to give the taxi driver a cheery smile and a retreating back, calling over his shoulder that he should send the bill to the Ford peace party. The taxi driver usually tore into the hotel, and as the bill was paid, the taxi driver would send to their rooms the check paid the bill.

Parties Last Into Morning.  
The parties that went on in the dim, small hours of the morning—some the bill for these parties—were exorbitant. I know of one for \$800 from New York's own at one hotel; and that amount in good hard American cash to about \$100, which, in after all, a decent price to ask for Ford to get up to the time of his guests. Now the bill has gone up—no more parties, no more joy riding in taxis.

There are some of the most successful citizens on this trip that I have ever seen gathered together. Now that it has come to an end and on hours of various supposed representatives of the peace who have never made anything more than the society or police columns, but came along presumably as qualified representatives of various parties.

One enterprising young man, happening to be on the place the day the Oscar II sailed, desirous of simulating the life of ease and luxury, without the discomforts of the Oscar II, took the next boat over, a modern liner, at Ford's expense, arrived at Christiania with a badge representing him as a reporter on a New York morning paper.

He now admits he has never written anything for it except some publicity stuff for the morning.

A huge majority came over with no money at all.

Troubles of the Manager.  
The last few days have been hectic for the jovial Gaston Plantiff, who is manager of this expedition, and in addition to being the money bag has also been the administrative head.

I had lunch with him today and he gave me a wild-eyed description of the hundred different people who had been to him for various financial reasons.

Until now he has been known as the man of good humor and generosity, and all the 120 members have been counting on this trait. Our camp song, practiced hourly on the train from Christiania to Stockholm, and ever since whenever he appeared, in many to the tune of "John Brown's body" and began, "Send the bill to Gaston Plantiff."

Mr. Plantiff gave out the expenses to date as being \$300,000. This itemized account, as his secretary was able to furnish it, is:

## SEEK 50,000 FOR BIBLE CLASSES

Sunday School Workers  
Thus Plan First Step in  
War on Saloons.

5,000 BOY CRIMINALS.

The wiping out of the saloons and the keeping of boys from becoming criminals were results predicted from the bringing together of 50,000 men into Bible classes in Chicago. The prophecy was made by Marion Lawrence, general secretary of the International Sunday school association, who was one of the speakers at a rally at the Moody tabernacle yesterday afternoon, attended by 6,000 men and women.

The goal was placed at 500 classes composed of 100 men each, gathered and trained in readiness for the "Bible" Sunday campaign in September, 1917.

The recommendations of a special committee which were read by George F. Zane and adopted by a rising vote specially committee Chicago to work for this end and provided for a man to give all his time to the work of organization.

A key man is to be selected in each church and the entire work is to be placed in the hands of the committee of seven.

"I am told," said Mr. Lawrence, "there are 8,000 boys of the ten age in Chicago who are criminals. It is not believed they are boys who attend the Sunday school. I know a New York judge who said he had personally questioned 2,700 boys who had appeared before him and not one of them were attendants of any Sunday school."

THEY'LL DODGE RENT MAN.  
100 Socialists Establish Colony in  
Oak Park with No Social Distinctions—Subsistence \$40,000.

New York, Feb. 6.—(Special.)—A Socialist colony is to be established in the Oak Park mountains, Missouri, where there will be no social distinction, according to an announcement made today by Socialist leaders.

The Cooperative Home colony has been incorporated at Independence, Mo., to carry out the plan. It has, so far, found 100 persons who will enter the colony. Each of these has paid \$400.

Women's 10-button white kid spats at 1.95

—they're washable, and now obtainable for the first time in Chicago.

We were able to secure only 350 pairs, so early selection is advised; all sizes from 13 to 7 1/2 a fit for every foot. 1.95. First floor.

Imported lamp—complete with shade—\$10

—reproduction of Crown Staffordshire

—black base, with rose decoration; our special Chicago shade, interlined with imported black cretonne and trimmed with fringe and black tassels. \$10. Open now.

Special orders for Draperies, Lace Curtains, Red Spreads, Lace Panels, Window Shades, etc., executed at reasonable prices. Suggestions and estimates submitted. Phone Central 750.

ALEXANDER S. REVELL & CO.  
Wabash Avenue and Adams Street



A View of the Evening Room, in the Women's Coat Section, Sixth Floor.

## MARSHALL FIELD AND COMPANY



The Louis XIV. Room in the Women's Costume Section, Sixth Floor.

### Store Notes

The Silk Section on the Second Floor contains a display of the exquisite pastel-tinted Silks and Silks strewn with dainty flowers.

One of the new Silks—Four de l'Inde—is in truth representative of the spirit of youth. It is daintily flowered, and will be charming developed into the chain, full-pantered dress, which are so much favored.

The Women's Coat Section, Sixth Floor, is displaying many distinctive Coats for sports wear. A new and lovely cotton fabric, called "Mascotte Cloth,"—extensive with us—has been used in some of the smartest models.

In the Bedding Section, on the Ninth Floor, there is a new type of Wenden Bed to interest the visitor. This has the simplicity of design and the economy of cost of metal bed—yet meets the highest demand for artistic wood beds in French gray, mahogany, fumed oak and ivory white finishes.

The Dressmaking and Tailoring Section, Ninth Floor, displays the attention to the very models now being shown at the February special prices.

New Spring materials for street suits are now ready for selection. All garments finished on or before March fourth are offered at savings on the prices of the regular season.

Cotton gowns—\$5.00 and up. Street suits—\$7.50 and up. The new Ribbons are so attractive that there is little wonder they are used on so much of the Spring millinery.

The ruffled frocks, too, will revive the new styles of girdles and will give some of their ruffles to Ribbons.

### The Women's Costume Section Has Made Special Preparations for Today—Six Models in New Silk Frocks \$25.00 to \$35.00



The loveliest group of Frocks at moderate prices that one can imagine—Frocks which gain quite as much from their distinctive colors and fabrics as they do from their ultra-new lines. These, by the way, seem as much convinced that the bustle-effect is to be revived as that outstanding panniers lend slenderness to Milady's waist.

There is a hand-embroidered pussy willow taffeta—with overkirt—at \$25.00. Another pussy willow taffeta, with graceful revers and pointed collar, weighted with silver and silk buttons, is priced at \$27.50. Sixth Floor, South Room.

The taffeta bolero Dress sketched, with lace waist, expresses the charm of the group at \$35.00. These will serve but as hints to what the Monday visitor to the Women's Costume Section will find.

### Women's New Handkerchiefs In Unusual Assortments

Excellent values and great variety are offered in our present assortment of Women's Handkerchiefs. Colored novelties with colored embroidery are shown in great variety, as are also colored borders and figured centers.

The demand for colored novelties at this time is so great as to make these designs especially worth mention.

White Handkerchiefs are also shown with pretty embroidered corner effects, in a wide variety.

Women's all linen initial Handkerchiefs, with colored borders and colored initial to match, also white hemstitched with colored embroidered letter in corner, offered in pink, blue, and heliotrope. Excellent values, 25c each.

A large assortment of white hemstitched Handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered corner designs, at 25c, 35c, 50c.

Mixed Handkerchiefs, which have accumulated through display and other purposes, are assembled and marked at the following low prices for quick selling: 12 1/2c, 18c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

First Floor, Middle Room.

### The Last Week of the Semi-Annual Sale of BURLINGTON HOSIERY

The past week has proved how much awaited these Sales are—and how doubly appreciated is this fast dye Burlington Hosiery in a season of so many dyestuffs of uncertain quality.

Buy by the Box Cotton, Lisle, For Women, or Pair, at Equal Silk, Black and Men, and Savings. White. Children.

Women's Hosiery, Children's Hosiery, Men's Hosiery, First Floor and Basement, The Store for Men and Basement, 1st Fl. & Basement.

### The Semi-Annual SALE OF HOUSE DRESSES

The Greatest Event of Its Kind in Our History FEATURING AT \$1.75 the two models illustrated, showing the character which has been incorporated into even the moderately priced House Dresses here.

Of Checked Gingham, Embroidery Trimmed, is the model illustrated at the left.

Trimmed with Colored Embroidery and Buttons the model sketched at the right, made of black and white striped percale, with yokes on waist and skirt.

These are but two of many new models. Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue.

### The February Sale of COMFORTERS

Comforters that are made in our own sanitary work-rooms, or in factories which comply with our demands for sanitary conditions and quality materials, are offered in this Annual Sale at considerable savings.

Considering the qualities offered and the reduced prices, it is well to anticipate requirements, not only in the city home but for the summer cottage and for gifts, etc., during this month.

Cotton Filled Comforters Silkoline covered, \$2.95. Silk mull covered, \$3.35.

Wool Filled Comforters Cambric covered, at \$5.45. Silk brocade covered, \$16.50.

Down Filled Comforters Cambric or saten covered, \$9.25. Second Floor, North Room.

### Three Specially Attractive Values Featured Today in the February Sale of Women's Skirts



The advisability of choosing separate Skirts during this Sale is well demonstrated by the three interesting models illustrated. Each is indicative of the unusual values now in effect on Skirts of all favored fabrics, for every use—from the sturdy wool kerseys and tweeds for country tramping or golf, to the exquisite silk Skirts for dress wear.

At \$8.75—A Skirt of fine serge, illustrated at the left, made with fine plaits all around.

At \$13.75—Taffeta Skirts of unusual quality, such as the one sketched at the right, trimmed with vividly colored gold on belt, pockets and folds above hem.

At \$15.00—Exquisitely hand-embroidered Skirt of fine white linen—one illustrated at the center. Many other styles. Sixth Floor, South Room.

### The February Sale of SPRING SILKS

Bringing Advance Designs in Printed and Plain Silks in all Fashionable Weaves at Great Savings in Price.

Annually this Sale grows in importance and magnitude. Annually more people learn of the real values which are offered here in connection with all the dependable new weaves.

In this Sale are Silks chosen by experts—Silks which will serve beautifully the various purposes—for frocks, blouses, lingerie, suits, wraps, sports coats and the like—and which justify quantity purchases at this time.

Special—5,000 Yards Tub Silks, 85c a Yard. Popular for many uses, here are pure Silks, 32 inches wide, offered with pongee grounds, striped in color, and with vari-colored stripes on white grounds.

Taffeta Silks—\$1.25 a Yard. These are exceptional—offering lustrous, rich weaves, in forty colorings—including party tints, old rose and a new American rose, as well as iridescent glaze effects, white and black, 36 inches wide.

Second Floor, South Room.

### The Semi-Annual Sale of Dress Forms

During this month special prices are in effect on a number of our well-liked Dress Forms.

"La Modiste"—the Adjustable Form—Special at \$7.50—

will interest the home sewer as well as the professional dressmaker. It will prove a boon to every woman who makes her own clothes.

Another special value is "La Prima" Form at \$2.50. Complete, with standard, \$3.75.

Pattern Section, Third Floor, South Room.

### Kid Gloves

DIFFICULTIES  
NOW CONFRONT  
THE RETAILERS.

Conditions which we predicted a year ago are fulfilling themselves in such marked fashion in the great Glove-making cities of Paris and Grenoble that the Kid Glove situation at this time leads us to emphasize our present complete assortment.

The scarcity of fine leathers and of skilled workmen has gravely reduced the output of reputable factories. Buying only established brands is, therefore, more necessary at this time than ever before.

We have refused to accept any but Gloves of the old high standard of quality, upon which the reputation of our Glove Section has been built. Gloves are costing us more to buy, but our high standard of excellence still characterizes all.

French made Kid Gloves, for street wear, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$1.85, \$2.00, \$2.25.

English made gloves, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Domestic made, \$1, \$1.15, \$1.50 and \$2. First Floor, South Room.

### The Persian Exhibit

From the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco—Now in Our Art Galleries, Second Floor.

People who visited the Exposition will doubtless welcome this opportunity to become more thoroughly acquainted with this fascinating collection of the varied arts and crafts of Persia.

Those who did not see the Exhibit before, and all connoisseurs of Miniature, old Persian Manuscripts, Inlaid Metal Pieces, Antique Armour, Tapestries, Iwan woven Fabrics, etc., will especially appreciate the rare interest of this display.

A hand-loom woven, rose-colored silk Drapery of the early Eighteenth Century is embroidered in silk, gold and silver bullion and gold oranges. The design includes the Tree of Life and Doves of Peace, surrounded by an exquisite design of vines and flowers.

Royal Shawls of Kirman, woven in the Seventeenth Century, show a wealth of colors and motifs which many have become acquainted through the "Tajik" Shawls of the Eighteenth Century. The latter were woven in England, after Royal patterns.

Jewels of great beauty and additional interest by unique Persian hand-wrought, primitive silver, necklaces, brooches and rings.

### February Clearances

BOYS' WASH SUITS  
OVERCOATS  
MACKINAW SWEATERS  
RAINCOATS  
BLOUSES  
SHIRTS  
NECKWEAR  
On the Juvenile Floor, the Fourth.

### Sheer White Novelty Cotton

Special, 25c yard

This will be delightful for frocks and blouses—a sheer weaves with white corded cross-barred design.

This is a notable value at the price. Second Floor, Middle Room.

### Women's New Wool Suits

Which Prove Jacket Lengths a Matter of Individual Preference, Provided Skirts Flare.

At \$37.50—The novelty serge Suit shown at the left, with an interesting jacket weighted at the back by silken ornaments and trimmed with inserts of taffeta. This comes in navy, black, white, and black and white checks.

At \$40.00—The smart belted Suit sketched at the right, made of fine gabardine, with white silk faille over-collar. This has various interesting new points, and may be chosen in navy, all white, Copenhagen, black, and black and white check.

South Room, Sixth Floor.

### For Patrons of the Wool Dress Goods Section

Women's Suits Will Be Tailored to Measure at \$47.50.

To direct immediate attention to the interesting new models for Spring Suits which are now on display in this Section, we have assembled a collection of high grade wools, \$2 a yard.

Suits in these new models will be developed of those smart wools, at a cost of \$47.50, complete.

Second Floor, South Room.

### The February Sale of SHOES

The past week of this Sale has proved that such values as we offer are greatly appreciated—that not only former patrons, but hundreds of new customers, have been prompt to take advantage of the economies now possible.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children for sports, street, dress and evening wear are included, as well as all the new things which arrive daily. The reductions are so substantial it is the best sort of economy to buy now.

Women's and Children's Shoes, Fourth Floor and Basement.

Men's, Young Men's & Youth's Shoes—The Store for Men, Second Floor & Basement.























**Saleman, Solicitor, Esq.**  
N 100 WEEKLY MANAGING

**ROSE LEAF SALE**  
**WANTED - Who has**  
**traded in Chicago**  
**INGWELL COMPANY**  
**ILLINOIS**  
**84 Shemeld-av., Chicago**  
**LEADING REAL ESTATE FIRM**  
**a few live ones, and**  
**easy payment, high**

...LIVING IN DIFFERENT  
...in city to apartment in Col  
...room 10  
...THE BRICK SALESMAN  
...salary, commission.  
...LIVE ALONGSIDE YOU  
...a hundred per month.  
...with me of a hundred  
...present position; a clear  
...position  
...WILSON  
...HARTMAN ST.  
...ORGANIZATION COM  
...of the biggest money  
...a conviction  
...under 30 with pep and pa  
...in your desire to be  
...earnings. I have good  
...in your ability, write  
...girl, letter held confidential  
...of a lifetime for right

[illegible]

Jewelry salesman; salary  
 \$100.00 per week. Apply  
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 signs in the country can  
 a cash sale to act as consi  
 the experience necessary.  
 and U.S. cashed. No  
 a large and profitable  
 4th floor, 2 N. Clark - C

LESMEN ON LEA  
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 YOUR DEMONSTRATION  
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LADY TEACHER FOX TROTS  
Dance, 1000-1010, 1010-1020, 1020-1030  
Dance, 1030-1040, 1040-1050, 1050-1100  
Dance, 1100-1110, 1110-1120, 1120-1130  
Dance, 1130-1140, 1140-1150, 1150-1200  
Dance, 1200-1210, 1210-1220, 1220-1230  
Dance, 1230-1240, 1240-1250, 1250-1300  
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Dance, 1930-1940, 1940-1950, 1950-2000  
Dance, 2000-2010, 2010-2020, 2020-2030  
Dance, 2030-2040, 2040-2050, 2050-2100  
Dance, 2100-2110, 2110-2120, 2120-2130  
Dance, 2130-2140, 2140-2150, 2150-2200  
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Dance, 6500-6510,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1, 1912.

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and MORTON LINES.  
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ADVERTISE IN  
THE TRIBUNE



**SIMULTANEOUSLY** with the issuance of the March Delineator the Butterick patterns for March will be placed on sale beginning to-day.

Second Floor, North Room.

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

**THE "Ask Mr. Foster"**  
Travel Information Office offers information regarding travel anywhere, rates of hotels everywhere—no charge.  
Third Floor, South Room.



**HE February Sales** offer an excellent view of the results accruing through intelligent co-operation with manufacturers.

This store has never considered the buying and selling of goods its whole and only province. Friendly interchange of ideas with manufacturers concerning daily matters of economics and the creation and production of merchandise has established a relationship between the great manufacturers of the world and this store, which now shows more markedly than ever before the splendid results of this principle of a broad business co-operation.

New assortments replenish February Sale stocks—so the February Sales of Silks, of Shoes, of Petticoats, of Blouses, of Silk Frocks, of Infants' Wear, of Children's Apparel and Dinnerware enter their second week preceded by the following paragraphs of intensely interesting sale information.

**Opening Her Spring Hat Box**  
Fashion Finds First Favor Is to

## Millinery in Tones of Gray



Gray gloves, gray boots, and now gray hats! And all three together are the last touch of smartness for the street suit of spring, says the mode.

So we have specially arranged—

An Exquisite Group of Gray Hats to Be Shown for the First Time To-day in the French Room

Straw and crepe, both gray, fashion the hat pictured. Others have facings of rose-pink and Nattier blue.

Shapes vary from the smallest of Directoire to those picturesquely tilted as Watteau might design.

Fifth Floor, South Room.



## Providing for Every Age of Babyhood in This February Sale of Infants' Wear

Whether mother wants the daintiest of slips for the tiniest baby or a complete outfit for her big little boy or girl at kindergarten—it's here, and

At This February Sale Schedule of Pricing Which Makes Possible the Choosing of Such Exquisite Little Baby Garments Pictured Here.

At \$1—Sheer, little white frocks embroidered in tiny flowers.

At \$1.95—A real little "boy" suit of white trimmed in colors.

At \$2.55—A "long" dress, hand-made and hand-embroidered.

At \$2.95—Quaintest of baby ruffled frocks imaginable.

Note the Headwear in the Sketch—It Represents New Assortments from \$1 to \$8.95

Soft little mull bonnets that may be had at 50c to \$4.50, and the crispest of lingerie hats "bordered" with picture book birdies and bunnies from \$1 to \$1.95.

As to the French Hand-Embroidered Baby Things—

A wealth of wonderful garments, underclothes, and frocks and bonnets—with special emphasis to-day upon hand-embroidered Afghanis from \$1.55 to \$4.75.

Third Floor, North Room.

## February Sale of Dinnerware

### A Greater Event Than Ever

Even in the light of present conditions, there is involved in this sale greater assortments than we have ever before presented in a similar event.

A discount of 10% from regular prices prevails throughout a wide assortment of open stock patterns.

And extraordinary values offering savings of from 20% to 33 1-3% are disclosed in the following sets of dinnerware:

Semi-porcelain dinner sets, in border design, consisting of 110 pieces, now \$18 set.

Semi-porcelain dinner sets, with conventional border, containing 112 pieces, \$22.50 set.

Semi-porcelain dinner sets, with color line and border pattern, 110 pieces, now \$30.

China gold line and border pattern dinner sets, 106 pieces, now \$50 set.

China gold line and border pattern dinner sets, 106 pieces, now \$65 set.

China lacustrated gold dinner sets, with gold handles, 106 pieces, now \$57.50 set.

Discontinued Patterns of Dinnerware Sold at a Saving of from 25% to 50%

Hundreds of pieces are included in patterns which we now intend to discontinue. In many cases small sets of dinnerware may be selected at a very low price.

Fifth Floor, North Room.

## February Sale of Silk Continues in Interest

Enlarged and enriched by the addition of several shipments of silks just received the February Sale enters its second week as a triumphant acknowledgment of this store's resources in the world of textiles.

**6,000 Yds. of Plain Crepe de Chine and Fleur de Soies at \$1.55 Yard**

This assortment contains beautiful crepe de Chine and Fleur de Soies, in chiffon taffeta finish, 40 inches wide and in a color range of the widest scope, including black and white, at \$1.55 yard.

**2,000 Yards of Black Chiffon Taffetas, \$1.05 Yard**

While this quantity lasts we will offer black chiffon taffeta in 36-inch width at an extraordinary price—\$1.05 yard.

Silk-and-wool poplins in the 40-inch width and in all the leading colors, as well as black, specially priced at only \$1.35 and \$1.68 yard.

### A Sale of Tub Silks

Assortments including beautiful colorings and designs of qualities suitable not only for men's shirts but for women's blouses, are offered at following special prices:

Tub Silks, 32 inches wide—85c yd.  
Tub Silks, 36 inches wide—95c yd.  
Tub Silks, 32 ins. wide—\$1.28 yd.

Taffeta silks in the soft chiffon finish in a remarkable color assortment are specially offered at \$1.18 and \$1.38 yd.

Second Floor, North Room.

**Plain and Broche Radium Foulard Silks Specially Priced \$1.45 Yard**

These are presented in exquisite colorings and attractive designs, and their beautiful quality accentuates the remarkable pricing of this sale—\$1.45 yard.

**February Sale of Black Silks**

All-silk black satin Marquisesettes, 35 inches wide, \$1.28 yard.

All-silk black Peau de Cygne and Satin Messaline, 35 inches wide, specially priced, 95c yard.

All-silk black Marquisesettes, 40 inches wide, specially priced at \$1.18 yard.

## Woolen Fabrics for Spring

This Dress Fabric Section is in splendid order to meet Fashion's most precise prerogatives—the staple colors in many new weaves are found here—novelties not shown elsewhere are here to-day. Special—

**Side-Band Cheviotte Suitings at \$3 Yard**

These 54-inch suitings are of a medium weight, and the assortment discloses the new spring colorings, including oxblood, Oxford, and cadet mixtures. \$3 yard.

**Mannish Check Suitings, \$2.50 Yard**

These 54-inch fabrics come in smart color effects of black-and-white and blue-and-white combined with green and brown, in designs of several sizes. \$2.50 yard.

**Black Tussah Poplin at \$1.50 Yard**

This 50-inch black Tussah poplin is of a weight excellent for spring suits and skirts, specially priced \$1.50 yard.

Second Floor, North Room.

## The February Sale of High Grade Shoes

THE buying advantages of this event are so obvious that much detail is unnecessary.

For included at very marked reductions are high-grade boots, low shoes, and slippers for women and children, men and boys.

To-day 50,000 pairs constitute the assortments from which our patrons may choose the particular last, style, and leather they prefer at February Sale prices, which mark this as the opportunity of the season for buying shoes.

There are hundreds of different styles, and satisfactory fitting can be assured at the following prices—

**\$4.35, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.75, \$8.45 Pair**

Special—

**2,000 Pairs of Women's Patent Calf, Colonial Top Boots Now Priced at Extraordinary Savings—Now \$4.50 and \$5.95 Pair**

Children's, Girls' and Misses' Shoes Substantially Reduced in Price During the February Shoe Sale.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes, Third Floor, South Room. Men's and Boys' Shoes, First Floor, South Room.

## Taffeta Silk Petticoats

### February Sale—\$5.95 and \$7.95



And in view of conditions existing in the silk world, unusual may be justly applied to each individual offering in this sale, which brings—

**Silk Petticoats, \$2.95 to \$12.50**

This includes petticoats of taffeta silk, soiree silk, and crepe de Chine—in every desirable color.

At \$5.95—Petticoats of Chiffon Taffetas.

The taffeta supply enough to allow perfect fitting at the top—and crisp enough to serve as the ideal foundation for the fashionable flare. Shown in the sketch at the right. \$5.95.

At \$7.95—Petticoats of Imported Taffetas.

This is one of the most remarkable groups in the February Sale. The taffeta striped in varying shades of blue, green, wine, and in black-and-white is fashioned in the attractive style at the left. \$7.95.

Third Floor, North Room.

## Special Prices Prevail on These Women's Kid Gloves

While the present quantities last we shall offer two exceptional assortments of kid gloves, revealing most pronounced values.

**Women's Real Kid Gloves, Now \$1.15 Pair**

These two-clasp over-seam sewn gloves of real kid skin, in plain black, white, tan, gray, and brown, with Paris point backs, comprise a new assortment just received. \$1.15 pair.

**Women's Long White Glove—\$1.95 Pair**

These are of strong yet soft and pliable stock and are remarkable gloves for this price. \$1.95 pair.

First Floor, North Room.

## Women's Spring Suits at \$50

### A Varied Choice in Cloth and Silk



"Youth-giving" lines—that seems to be the rule unvarying as it is materialized in these newest suits, be they of silk or of wool.

A ripple to the coat—a bouffancy to the skirt they all have. But individuality is assured to any woman selecting from this group, so varied are the details.

**The Suit of Potrei Tuill at \$50 (Sketches) Adds a Hood-Effect to the Cape Collar**

Recognizing the vogue of soutache braid it makes a lattice of it at belt and sleeve of the coat. By clever handling of fullness, the skirt assumes the new circular flare without extravagance. And this is only one of the many equally "exclusive" suits at \$50.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

## Blouses of White Net at \$5.95

### Have a First Showing To-day

To introduce among the very first every new phase of blouse-fashion is again the good fortune of these sections.

Here are blouses whose success is predicted by many—for they bring a welcome touch of spring with their crisp and dainty fabric.

**Both Blouses Boast a Picturesque, Lacy Frill**

The blouse at the left adds a touch of color at the collar and frill by dainty rose-color embroidered flowers. The blouse at the right is all white, with wide lace inserted at jabot and collar.

And not the least of their charm is due to the lingerie camisoles ribboned in pale pink over which the soft white net is mounted.

Fourth Floor, North Room.



## These New Spring Corsets Are Specially Offered at \$2.50, \$3.75 and \$4.50

THIS is a corset occasion designed to be helpful to practically every woman.

It is made possible by an advantageous purchase, which brings these corsets designed on new spring lines and of pink and white fabrics not often found at these prices.

At \$2.50—Special "Valois" Corset—at the center.

At \$3.75—Special "Orchid" Corset—at the left.

At \$4.50—"Front Lace" Corset—at the right.

To Meet the Ever-Increasing Demand—

**Brassieres of Black Net, \$2 and \$2.50**

Fashion has exercised black magic in the realm of brassieres—and has evolved these eminently satisfactory affairs of black net with shields, at \$2.

Others of black net, with shields, in bandeau effect of satin, to give better support, at \$2.50.

Third Floor, North Room.

## "Here's My Money"

You don't give up your money first before you buy a suit of clothes—you try on the clothes first. So it is with the food you buy—furniture; shoes; a house—almost everything. But a year in advance, nearly a million men and women say to the publishers of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL: "Here's my money for a year of your magazine. I don't know what you will give me for it, but I trust you."

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